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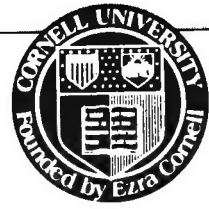

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A LIST

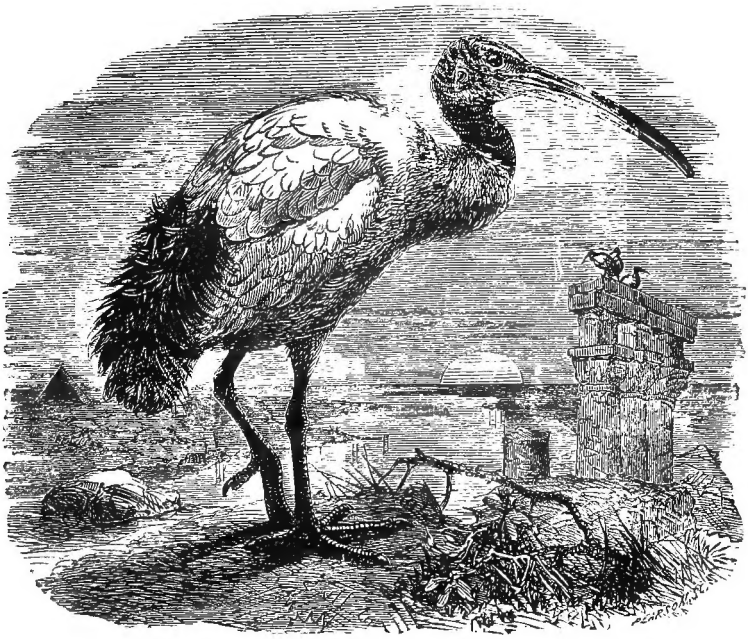
OF

BRITISH BIRDS

COMPILED BY A COMMITTEE

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.



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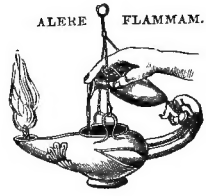
LONDON:

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1 PATERNOSTER ROW.

1883.



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PREFACE.

At the Annual General Meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union held at their office, 6 Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, May 15, 1878, Mr. Sclater proposed that a Committee should be appointed to draw up a list of British Birds in accordance with the most approved principles of modern nomenclature. Mr. Sclater gave an outline of his plan, and suggested that the following Members of the B. O. U. should be requested to serve on the Committee, viz.:—

Mr. O. Salvin,
Mr. P. L. Sclater, } The Editors of 'The Ibis,'
Mr. H. DuCane Godman, The Secretary of the B. O. U.,
Mr. H. E. Dresser,
Professor Newton,
Mr. H. Seebohm, and
Mr. Henry T. Wharton.

This proposal was unanimously agreed to; but Professor Newton subsequently excused himself from joining the Committee.

The remaining members held their first meeting on June 4, 1878, when Mr. Sclater was elected Chairman and Mr. H. T. Wharton Secretary and General Editor. On August 12, 1879, Messrs. Howard Saunders and R. Bowdler Sharpe were added to the Committee.

The work of preparing the various portions of the List was undertaken by different members of the Committee; but the whole has been revised during the *seventy-one* meetings the Committee has held.

The notes on the etymology of the scientific names have been compiled by Mr. Henry T. Wharton; and for them he accepts the main responsibility.

No attempt at a complete synonymy has been made; but references are given to the following leading works on the subject, viz.:—

Naumann's 'Naturgeschichte der Vögel Deutschlands,' 1822–1860;

Macgillivray's 'History of British Birds,' 1837–1852;

Hewitson's 'Coloured Illustrations of the Eggs of British Birds,' ed. 3, 1856;

G. R. Gray's 'Catalogue of British Birds in the British Museum,' 1863;

Yarrell's 'History of British Birds:' first edition (1839), second (1845), third (1856), and fourth (the first and second volumes edited by Prof. Newton and the third by Mr. H. Saunders) so far as complete;

Gould's 'Birds of Great Britain,' 1850–1868;

Harting's 'Handbook of British Birds,' 1872; and

Dresser's 'Birds of Europe,' 1871–1881.

These are respectively cited as *Naum.*, *Macg.*, *Hewitson*, *Gray*, *Yarr.* (ed. 1, ed. 2, ed. 3, *Newton*, *Saunders*), *Gould*, *Harting*, and *Dresser*.

In quotations from Linnæus's *Systema Naturæ* the specific name is printed with a capital initial whenever Linnæus him-

self so marked it, it having been his practice to distinguish thereby a substantive (in apposition) from an adjective (in agreement with the generic name).

In those cases in which the Linnæan specific name has been raised to generic rank, references are given to Linnæus's *Systema Naturæ* as well as to the work in which the specific name now used first occurs.

The classification adopted is that modification of Professor Huxley's which was first promulgated by Mr. Sclater in the 'Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium' (1873), and is further explained by him in 'The Ibis,' 1880, pp. 340–350 and 399–411.

Those species which the Committee does not regard as positively authenticated as British are distinguished by having their names printed in italics and included in square brackets. But it has been deemed advisable to regard as "British" every species of which even a single specimen has been obtained in an undoubtedly wild state within the confines of the British Islands.

The present list enumerates 452 species, of which 76 are included in square brackets, leaving 376 species as the ascertained number of British birds.

These 376 may be divided into four categories:—

(1) *Residents*, which are found throughout the year, and actually breed in some part of the British Islands.

(2) *Summer Visitors*, which visit these islands in summer and breed within their confines.

(3) *Winter Visitors,* which visit us in winter, but do not breed here.

(4) *Occasional Visitors,* which are only of irregular occurrence, but are met with in our islands with more or less frequency.

It is in many cases difficult to decide in which of these four divisions a particular species should be placed; but the Table on the next page is believed to give with tolerable accuracy the number of species, in each of the seventeen orders, members of which occur in the British Isles.

P. L. S.
H. T. W.

April 3rd, 1883.

Table of British Birds.

		R.	S. V.	W. V.	O. V.	Total.
I.	Passeres	50	23	6	51	130
II.	Picariæ	4	4	...	10	18
III.	Striges	4	...	...	7	11
IV.	Accipitres	12	2	...	13	27
V.	Steganopodes	3	...	...	...	3
VI.	Herodiones	1	...	...	13	14
VII.	Anseres	17	1	9	17	44
VIII.	Columbæ	3	1	...	1	5
IX.	Pterocletes	...	...	...	1	1
X.	Gallinæ	7	1	...	1	9
XI.	Fulicariæ	3	2	...	2	7
XII.	Alectorides	...	...	...	4	4
XIII.	Hemipodii	...	...	...	1	1
XIV.	Limicolæ	3	13	13	19	48
XV.	Gaviæ	9	5	2	13	29
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LIST OF BRITISH BIRDS.

Order PASSERES.

Suborder *OSCINES*.

Section OSCINES DENTIROSTRES.

Family TURDIDÆ.

Subfamily TURDINÆ.

Genus **TURDUS**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 291 (1766).

Turdus = a Thrush, in classical Latin. Of uncertain derivation.

Turdus viscivorus. MISSEL-THRUSH.

Turdus viscivorus, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 291 (1766).

Turdus viscivorus, *Naum.* ii. p. 248; *Macg.* ii. p. 114; *Hewitson*, i. p. 79; *Gray*, p. 73; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 187; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 197; *Newton*, i. p. 258; *Gould*, ii. pl. 33; *Harting*, p. 11; *Dresser*, ii. p. 3.

Missel Thrush, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 179.

Viscĭvŏrus, from *viscum* = mistletoe, and *vŏro* = I devour—a translation of Aristotle's name for the bird, *ἰξοβόρος*.

A common resident in England and Wales, rarer in Scotland and Ireland. Breeds commonly throughout Central Europe, more rarely eastwards, and as far as Turkestan, Kashmir, and Lake Baikal. From countries where the winters are severe it migrates to South Europe, North Africa, and South Persia.

Turdus musicus. SONG-THRUSH.

Turdus musicus, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 292 (1766).

Turdus musicus, *Naum.* ii. p. 262; *Macg.* ii. p. 127; *Hewitson*, i. p. 81; *Gray*, p. 74; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 202;

id. ed. 3, i. p. 212; *Newton,* i. p. 264; *Gould,* ii. pl. 32; *Harting,* p. 11; *Dresser,* ii. p. 19.

Song Thrush, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 193.

Mūsĭcus = musical, tuneful; from *Mūsa,* Μοῦσα, the goddess of music, poetry, &c.

A common resident in the British Islands. Breeds throughout temperate Europe and Asia, migrating from places where the winters are severe to South Europe, North Africa, and South Persia.

Turdus iliacus. Redwing.

Turdus iliacus, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 292 (1766).

Turdus iliacus, *Naum.* ii. p. 276; *Macg.* ii. p. 141; *Hewitson,* i. p. 87; *Gray,* p. 74; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 207; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 217; *Newton,* i. p. 268; *Gould,* ii. pl. 34; *Harting,* p. 11; *Dresser,* ii. p. 35.

Redwing, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 198.

Iliacus: Aristotle, *Hist. An.* ix. 20, mentions ἰλιάς or ἰλλάς (or τυλάς) as a small bird of the Thrush kind, which Gaza, in his Latin translation (Venice, 1476), calls *iliacus.* Derivation and quantity unknown; it is probably a foreign word, as the variation of readings shows. There can hardly be any connexion with *īlīacus* = relating to the colic; for there is no adjective in classical Latin from *īlĭa* = flanks, although it is possible that Linnæus had this notion in his mind.

A common winter visitor to the British Islands. Breeds in the Arctic pine-regions of Europe and Asia; very rarely east of the Yenisei. Winters in Western and Southern Europe, and, more rarely, in Algeria, Persia, Turkestan, and North-west India.

Turdus pilaris. Fieldfare.

Turdus pilaris, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 291 (1766).

Turdus pilaris, *Naum.* ii. p. 296; *Macg.* ii. p. 105; *Hewitson,* i. p. 84; *Gray,* p. 73; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 198; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 208; *Newton,* i. p. 272; *Gould,* ii. pl. 35; *Harting,* p. 11; *Dresser,* ii. p. 41.

Fieldfare, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 189.

Pīlāris, the translation given by Gaza (1476) of τριχάς, a kind of Thrush, in Aristotle, *Hist. An.* ix. 20, as if that name were derived (which is very uncertain) from θρίξ = *pīlus* = hair. The classical Latin word *pīlāris* = relating to a ball, can have no reference to any special development of "hair" on the head.

A common winter visitor to the British Islands. Breeds in the pine-regions of Northern Europe and Asia as far east as the Yenisei. Winters in Western and Southern Europe, North Africa, Turkestan, and Kashmir.

[*Turdus migratorius.* *American Robin.*

Turdus migratorius, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 292 (1766).

Turdus migratorius, *Naum.* xiii. p. 336.

Migratōrius = migratory, from its well-known habits.

A specimen caught alive off Dover in April or May 1876 (Zool. 1877, p. 14*f*) had probably escaped from confinement. Exceedingly common in North America, this species has very rarely, if ever, occurred in Europe.]

Turdus atrigularis. Black-throated Thrush.

Turdus atrogularis, *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. i. p. 169 (1820).

Turdus bechsteinii, *Naum.* ii. p. 310.

Turdus atrigularis, *Newton*, i. p. 276; *Harting*, p. 101; *Dresser*, ii. p. 83.

Turdus atrogularis, *Gould*, ii. pl. 36.

Atrigulāris = black-throated, from *āter* + *gŭla*.

An accidental straggler into Europe; a young male was shot in Sussex, December 23, 1868. It breeds in Central Siberia, Turkestan, and the Himalayas, and winters in Eastern Persia and Northern India.

Turdus varius. White's Thrush.

Turdus varius, *Pallas*, Zoogr. Rosso-As. i. p. 449 (1811).

Turdus varius, *Macg.* ii. p. 146; *Newton*, i. p. 251; *Harting*, p. 100; *Dresser*, ii. p. 77.

Turdus aureus, *Gray*, p. 75.
Turdus whitei, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 192; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 202.
Oreocincla aurea, *Gould*, ii. pl. 39.
White's Thrush, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 184.

Vārĭus = variegated.

A rare accidental visitor to England and Europe. Breeds in North-east Siberia. Winters in Japan, South China, and the Philippines.

[*Turdus sibiricus.* *Siberian Thrush.*

Turdus sibiricus, *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. App. p. 694 (1776).

Turdus bechsteinii (partim), *Naum.* ii. p. 310.
Turdus sibiricus, *Naum.* xiii. p. 348; *Newton*, i. p. 279, note; *Harting*, p. 101; *Dresser*, ii. p. 87.

Sibirĭcus = Siberian, because Pallas first met with it in Siberia.

This rare straggler from Eastern Asia to Europe is reported to have been once shot in Surrey in the winter of 1860–61 ('The Field,' September 24, 1870). Another was shot in Belgium, 1879. Its exact breeding-place is unknown.]

Turdus merula. Blackbird.

Turdus Merula, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 295 (1766).

Turdus merula, *Naum.* ii. p. 326; *Macg.* ii. p. 81; *Hewitson*, p. 91; *Gray*, p. 76; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 211; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 221; *Newton*, i. p. 280; *Harting*, p. 12; *Dresser*, ii. p. 91.
Merula vulgaris, *Gould*, ii. pl. 37.
Blackbird, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 202.

Mĕrŭla = a Blackbird, in classical Latin. Akin to μέλας = black (Vaničcek).

A common resident in the British Islands. Breeds in temperate and Southern Europe, eastwards to Palestine. The northern birds winter on both shores of the Mediterranean.

Turdus torquatus. Ring-Ouzel.

Turdus torquatus, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 296 (1766).

Turdus torquatus, *Naum.* ii. p. 318; *Macg.* ii. p. 100; *Hewitson*, p. 93; *Gray*, p. 76; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 218; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 228; *Newton*, i. p. 287; *Harting*, p. 12; *Dresser*, ii. p. 113.

Merula torquata, *Gould*, ii. pl. 38.

Ring-Ouzel, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 206.

Torquātus = adorned with a collar, *torques*.

A summer migrant to the mountains of temperate Europe and the British Isles. Winters in Central Africa.

Genus **MONTICOLA**, *F. Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 552.

Montĭcŏla = a dweller in the mountains, from *mons* + *cŏlĕre*.

Monticola saxatilis. Rock-Thrush.

Turdus saxatilis, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 294 (1766).

Turdus saxatilis, *Naum.* ii. p. 348; *Gray*, p. 75.

Petrocincla saxatilis, *Hewitson*, p. 95; *Yarr.* Suppl. 1, p. 18; *id.* ed. 2, i. p. 235; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 245; *Gould*, ii. pl. 44; *Harting*, p. 99.

Monticola saxatilis, *Newton*, i. p. 292; *Dresser*, ii. p. 129.

Saxātĭlis = that dwells among rocks, *saxa*.

A rare accidental visitor to England. Breeds in South Europe, Persia, Turkestan, South Siberia, and North China. Winters in Africa, N.W. India, and Upper Burma.

[*Monticola cyanus*. *Blue Rock-Thrush.*

Turdus Cyanus, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 296 (1766).

Turdus cyanus, *Naum.* ii. p. 341.

Monticola cyanus, *Newton*, i. p. 295.

Petrocossyphus cyanus, *Dresser*, ii. p. 139.

Cyănus = κύανος = a dark-blue substance, probably enamel or lacquer; applied to the Wall-creeper by Aristotle, *Hist. An.* ix. 21, and Ælian, *N. A* iv. 59. The *Cyanus* of Bélon and Gesner is the present species.

A specimen was erroneously recorded as shot in Westmeath, November 17, 1866 ('Zoologist,' 1870, p. 2019; 1880, p. 67). It is a South-European and Asiatic species which has once occurred in Heligoland.]

Genus **SAXICOLA**, *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. p. 216 (1802).

Saxĭcŏla = that dwells among rocks; from *saxum* + *cŏlĕre*.

Saxicola œnanthe. Wheatear.

Motacilla Oenanthe, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 332 (1766).

Saxicola œnanthe, *Naum.* iii. p. 863; *Macy.* ii. p. 289; *Hewitson*, p. 110; *Gray*, p. 55; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 276; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 286; *Newton*, i. p. 347; *Gould*, ii. pl. 45; *Harting*, p. 13; *Dresser*, ii. p. 187.

Wheatear, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 253.

Œnanthē = *οἰνάνθη*, the bird that appears when the vine shoots (Aristotle, *Hist. An.* ix. 49 B, 8); from *οἴνη* = the vine, and *ἄνθος* = a blossom or sprout.

A regular summer migrant, breeding on downs and in moorland districts throughout the British Islands, also in Central and Northern Europe, westwards as far as Greenland, and eastwards across Siberia into Alaska. Winters in Africa, Persia, and India.

Saxicola stapazina. Black-throated Wheatear.

Œnanthe stapazina, *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. xxi. p. 425 (1818).

Saxicola stapazina, *Naum.* iii. p. 879.

Saxicola rufa (Russet Chat), *Dresser*, ii. p. 207.

Stapazīna, the Linnean name, latinized from the Bolognese *Strapazino*, used by Aldrovand, Willughby, &c., as if connected with It. *strapazzare* = to insult or work coarsely

One was shot near Bury, Lancashire, May 1875 (P. Z. S.

1878, pp. 881, 977). It inhabits Southern and South-western Europe and Northern Africa, and it has occurred in Heligoland.

Saxicola deserti. Desèrt Wheatear.

Saxicola deserti, *Temminck, ex Rüppell*, Pl. Col. 359. fig. 2 (1825).

Saxicola deserti (Desert-Chat), *Dresser*, ii. p. 215.

Dēserti, gen. of *dēsertum* = a desert, from its inhabiting desert places.

One was shot in Clackmannanshire, November 26, 1880 (Dalgleish, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edin. vi. p. 64). Occurs in Northern and North-eastern Africa, and eastward through Persia to the north-west of India; a rare straggler north of the Mediterranean, although it has been taken twice in Heligoland.

Genus **PRATINCOLA**, *Koch*, Syst. d. baier. Zool. i. p. 190 (1816).

Pratincōla, from *prātum* = a meadow, and *incŏla* = an inhabitant.

Pratincola rubetra. Whinchat.

Motacilla Rubetra, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 332 (1776).

Saxicola rubetra, *Naum.* iii. p. 903; *Hewitson*, p. 108; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 272; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 282; *Newton*, i. p. 344; *Gould*, ii. pl. 46; *Harting*, p. 13.

Fruticicola rubetra, *Macg.* ii. p. 273.

Pratincola rubetra, *Gray*, p. 56; *Dresser*, ii. p. 255.

Whinchat, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 249.

Rubētra = that frequents *rubēta*, bramble-thickets; or, perhaps, simply from *rŭber* = ruddy.

A regular summer migrant, breeding in most counties of Great Britain and throughout temperate Europe. Winters in Africa.

Pratincola rubicola. Stonechat.

Motacilla Rubicola, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 332 (1766).

Saxicola rubicola, *Naum.* iii. p. 884; *Hewitson,* p. 107; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 268; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 278; *Newton,* i. p. 339; *Harting,* p. 13.

Fruticicola rubicola, *Macg.* ii. p. 279.

Pratincola rubicola, *Gray,* p. 56; *Gould,* ii. pl. 47; *Dresser,* ii. p. 263.

Stonechat, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 245.

Rubĭcŏla = that inhabits bramble-bushes, from *rŭbus* + *cŏlĕre.*

A resident throughout the greater part of the British Islands. A summer visitor to the rest of Europe as far east as the Volga. Winters in Africa, where a few remain to breed.

Genus **RUTICILLA,** *C. L. Brehm,* Isis, 1828, p. 1280.

Ruticilla = a little red (bird), diminutive of *ruticŭlus,* from *rŭtĭlus* = red.

Ruticilla phœnicurus. Redstart.

Motacilla Phœnicurus, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 335 (1766).

Sylvia phönicurus, *Naum.* iii. p. 510.

Ruticilla phœnicurus, *Macg.* ii. p. 305; *Newton,* i. p. 329; *Dresser,* ii. p. 277.

Phœnicura ruticilla, *Hewitson,* p. 104; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 259; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 269.

Ruticilla phœnicura, *Gray,* p. 57.

Ruticilla phœnicura, *Gould,* ii. pl. 51; *Harting,* p. 12.

Redstart, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 237.

Phœnīcūrus = ὁ φοινίκουρος, the redtail, in Aristotle, *Hist. An.* ix. 49 B, 4; from φοῖνιξ = purple-red, and οὐρά = the tail.

A regular summer migrant, breeding in all the counties of Great Britain. Rare in Ireland. Common throughout temperate Europe and Asia, as far east as the Yenisei. Winters in Africa and Persia.

Ruticilla titys. Black Redstart.

Sylvia tithys, *Scopoli*, Ann. I. Hist. Nat. p. 157 (1769).
Sylvia tithys, *Naum.* iii. p. 525.
Ruticilla tithys, *Macg.* ii. p. 311; *Gray*, p. 58; *Gould*, ii. pl. 52; *Harting*, p. 13.
Phœnicura tithys, *Hewitson*, p. 105; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 264; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 274.
Ruticilla titys, *Newton*, i. p. 333; *Dresser*, ii. p. 293.
Black Redstart, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 241.

Tĭtys, so spelt by Gesner; but the best Greek authorities write *tĭrís*, a small chirping bird. *Cf.* τιττυβίζω = I chirp like a Partridge, and our *Tit*mouse, *Tit*lark. (*Cf.* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, x. p. 227.)

A winter visitant to the south-west of Great Britain: occasional elsewhere, and in Ireland: has been known to breed in Notts. Breeds all over Central and Southern Europe. Winters in North Africa.

Genus CYANECULA, *C. L. Brehm*, Isis, 1828, p. 1280.

Cyanĕcŭla = the little bluebird, from *cyănus* = κύανος, a dark blue substance.

Cyanecula wolfi. White-spotted Bluethroat.

Sylvia wolfii, *Brehm*, Beiträge zur Vögelkunde, ii. p. 173 (1822).

Sylvia (Cyanecula) wolfii, *Naum.* xiii. p. 377.
Ruticilla wolfi, *Newton*, i. p. 324.
Cyanecula leucocyana, *Gould*, ii. pl. 50.
Cyanecula wolfi, *Harting*, p. 103; *Dresser*, ii. p. 311.

Named after Prof. Johann Wolf, Professor in Nuremberg, a celebrated German ornithologist, and joint author with Dr. B. Meyer of the 'Taschenbuch d. deutsch. Vögelkunde' (1809–1810) and other works.

A single specimen of this, the usual Western-European form, was obtained in the Isle of Wight by Capt. Hadfield (*cf.* Harting, *l. c.*), and another near Scarborough, April 1876 ('Zoologist,' 1876, p. 4956). A third example is recorded by Mr. J. Hancock ('Birds of Northumberland and Durham,' p. 67) from near London, May 1845.

Cyanecula suecica. Red-spotted Bluethroat.

Motacilla svecica, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 336 (1766).

Sylvia suecica, *Naum.* ii. p. 414.
Sylvia (Cyanecula) leucocyana, *id.* xiii. p. 373.
Ruticilla cyanecula, *Macg.* ii. p. 300.
Phœnicura suecica, *Hewitson,* p. 102; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 254; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 264.
Cyanecula suecica, *Gray,* p. 59; *Gould,* ii. pl. 49; *Harting,* p. 102; *Dresser,* ii. p. 317.
Ruticilla suecica, *Newton,* i. p. 321.
Blue-throated Warbler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 233.

Suecĭca = Swedish.

A rare accidental visitor, on spring and autumn migrations, to England. Breeds in the arctic regions of Europe and Asia; found in the latter continent as far south as Kashmir. Winters in Africa, India, and South China.

Genus **ERITHACUS**, *Cuvier*, Leç. d'Anat. Comp. i. tab. 2 (1800).

Erithăcus = ἐριθακος, a solitary bird that could be taught to speak (Aristotle, *Hist. An.* ix. 49 B, 4, &c.; Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* x. 44). Perhaps akin to ἐρεύθω = I make red.

Erithacus rubecula. Redbreast.

Motacilla Rubecula, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 337 (1766).

Sylvia rubecula, *Naum.* ii. p. 397.
Erithacus rubecula, *Macg.* ii. p. 263; *Newton,* i. p. 305; *Dresser,* ii. p. 329.
Erythaca rubecula, *Hewitson,* p. 98; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 247; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 257; *Harting,* p. 12.
Erythacus rubecula, *Gray,* p. 58; *Gould,* ii. pl. 48.
Redbreast, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 227.

Rubĕcŭla = the little red bird, diminutive from *rŭbĕo* = I am red.

A common resident in the British Islands. Breeds in temperate Europe, North Africa, and occasionally in South Persia. From districts in which the winters are severe it migrates southwards.

Genus **DAULIAS**, *F. Boie*, Isis, 1831, p. 542.

Daulĭas = Δαυλιάς, a woman of Daulis, a town in Thrace, where Philomela, wife of Tereus, was, according to the myth, turned into a Nightingale. Used absolutely of a Nightingale by Catullus, 65. 14.

Daulias luscinia. NIGHTINGALE.

Motacilla Luscinia, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 328 (1766).

Sylvia luscinia, *Naum.* ii. p. 373.

Philomela luscinia, *Macg.* ii. p. 321; *Hewitson*, i. p. 124; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 300; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 318.

Luscinia philomela, *Gray*, p. 45; *Gould*, ii. pl. 56; *Harting*, p. 15.

Daulias luscinia, *Newton*, i. p. 312; *Dresser*, ii. p. 363.

Luscīnĭa = a Nightingale, in classical Latin; perhaps from the root of λάλος = talkative, and of *căno* = I sing; cf. *lessus* = a dirge.

A regular summer migrant, breeding in England south of Yorkshire and east of Devonshire, and in Central and Southern Europe. Winters in Africa.

Subfamily SYLVIINÆ.

Genus **SYLVIA**, *Scopoli*, Ann. I. Hist. Nat. p. 154 (1769).

Sylvĭa = the woodland bird, from *silva* = a wood.

Sylvia cinerea. WHITETHROAT.

Motacilla Sylvia, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 330 (1766).
Sylvia cinerea, *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. i. p. 170 (1802).

Sylvia cinerea, *Naum.* ii. p. 464; *Macg.* ii. p. 350; *Hewitson*, p. 130, *Gray*, p. 48; *Gould*, ii. pl. 57; *Harting*, p. 16.

Curruca cinerea, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 316; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 335.

Sylvia rufa, *Newton*, i. p. 406; *Dresser*, ii. p. 377.

Common Whitethroat, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 289.

Cĭnĕrĕa = of the colour of ashes, *cĭnĕres*.

A common summer visitor to the British Islands, temperate Europe, and Persia. Winters in Africa.

Sylvia curruca. Lesser Whitethroat.

Motacilla Curruca, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 329 (1766).

Sylvia curruca, *Naum.* ii. p. 451; *Hewitson,* p. 132; *Gray,* p. 47; *Newton,* i. p. 410; *Dresser,* ii. p. 383; *Gould,* ii. pl. 58.

Sylvia garrula, *Macg.* ii. p. 357.

Curruca sylviella, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 320; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 339.

Sylvia sylviella, *Harting,* p. 16.

Lesser Whitethroat, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 293.

Currūca, a late Latin word, perhaps from *curro* = I run. An English lexicographer, Eliot, identified the name with the Hedge-Sparrow; hence Leach's name for that bird, *Curruca eliotæ.*

A summer migrant to Great Britain and temperate Europe. Winters in Africa.

Sylvia orphea. Orphean Warbler.

Sylvia orphea, *Temminck,* Man. d'Orn. p. 107 (1815).

Sylvia orphea, *Naum.* ii. p. 445; *Hewitson,* p. 133; *Gray,* p. 50; *Newton,* i. p. 423; *Harting,* p. 106; *Dresser,* ii. p. 411.

Curruca orphea, *Yarr.* ed. 3, i. p. 343; *Gould,* ii. pl. 61.

Orphēa = with a voice like Orpheus, the famous mythic singer of Thrace.

An accidental visitor to England. Breeds throughout Central and Southern Europe, North Africa, and Asia Minor. Winters in Africa.

Sylvia atricapilla. Blackcap.

Motacilla Atricapilla, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 332 (1766).

Sylvia atricapilla, *Naum.* ii. p. 492; *Macg.* ii. p. 339; *Gray,* p. 49; *Newton,* i. p. 418; *Dresser,* ii. p. 421; *Harting,* p. 15.

Sylvia atracapilla, *Hewitson,* p. 126.

Curruca atricapilla, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 307; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 326; *Gould,* ii. pl. 60.

Blackcap Warbler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 280.

Atricapilla, from *āter* = black, and *cāpillus* = the hair of the head.

A common summer migrant to England and Wales (rarer in Ireland and Scotland), temperate Europe, and Persia. Winters in South Europe and in Africa.

Sylvia hortensis. Garden Warbler.

Sylvia hortensis, *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. p. 169 (1802).

Sylvia hortensis, *Naum.* ii. p. 478; *Macg.* ii. p. 345; *Hewitson*, p. 128; *Gray*, p. 49; *Harting*, p. 15.

Curruca hortensis, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 312; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 331; *Gould*, ii. pl. 62.

Sylvia salicaria, *Newton*, i. p. 414; *Dresser*, ii. p. 429.

Garden Warbler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 285.

Hortensis = of or belonging to a garden, *hortus*.

A common summer migrant to Great Britain (rarer in Ireland) and North temperate Europe. Winters in Africa.

Sylvia nisoria. Barred Warbler.

Motacilla nisoria, *Bechstein*, Naturg. Deutschl. iv. p. 580 (1795).

Sylvia nisoria, *Naum.* ii. p. 430; *Dresser*, ii. p. 435.

Nisōria = hawk-like, from *nisus* = a Sparrow-hawk (*q. v.*), on account of the barred plumage.

One was shot many years ago at Cambridge (Newton, P. Z. S. 1879, p. 219). A summer visitor to Central, Southern, and Eastern Europe; it is found in Sweden and Norway, and has occurred in Heligoland.

Genus **MELIZOPHILUS**, *Leach*, Catal. Brit. Mus. 1816, p. 25.

Melīzophĭlus = song-loving; a barbarous compound of μελίζω = I warble, and φίλέω = I love.

Melizophilus undatus. Dartford Warbler.

Motacilla undata, *Boddaert*, Tabl. d. Pl. Enl. p. 40 (1783).

Melizophilus provincialis, *Macg.* ii. p. 383; *Hewitson*, p. 143; *Gould*, ii. pl. 59.

Sylvia undata, *Gray*, p. 47; *Harting*, p. 16.

Melizophilus dartfordiensis, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 340; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 365.

Melizophilus undatus, *Newton*, i. p. 398; *Dresser*, ii. p. 441.

Dartford Warbler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 311.

Undātus = marked with waves, *undæ*.

A resident in the furze districts of South England, Western and Southern Europe, and North Africa.

Genus **REGULUS**, *Cuvier*, Leç. d'Anat. Comp. i. tab. 2 (1800).

Rēgŭlus, diminutive of *rex* = a king. Used of the Wren, Carm. Philomel. 13 (about A.D. 500).

Regulus cristatus. Goldcrest.

Motacilla Regulus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 338 (1766).

Regulus cristatus, *Koch*, Syst. d. baier. Zool. i. p. 199 (1816).

Regulus flavicapillus, *Naum.* iii. p. 968.

Regulus auricapillus, *Macg.* ii. p. 408; *Hewitson*, p. 146.

Regulus cristatus, *Gray*, p. 53; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 346; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 371; *Newton*, i. p. 449; *Gould*, ii. pl. 69; *Harting*, p. 19; *Dresser*, ii. p. 453.

Golden-crested Regulus, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 317.

Cristātus = furnished with a tuft or crest, *crista*.

A common resident in the British Islands, temperate Europe, North Africa, and throughout Northern Asia to Japan.

Regulus ignicapillus. Fire-crest.

Sylvia ignicapilla, *Temminck, ex C. L. Brehm*, Man. d'Orn. i. p. 231 (1820).

Regulus ignicapillus, *Naum.* iii. p. 983; *Macg.* ii. p. 416; *Hewitson*, p. 148; *Gray*, p. 54; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 351; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 376; *Newton*, i. p. 456; *Gould*, ii. pl. 70; *Harting*, p. 19; *Dresser*, ii. p. 459.

Fire-crested Regulus, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 322.

Ignicapillus, from *ignis* = fire, and *căpillus* = the hair of the head.

An accidental visitor to England. Resident in temperate Europe and Algeria. Migratory in countries where the winters are cold.

[*Regulus calendula.* *Ruby-crowned Wren.*

Motacilla Calendula, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 337 (1766).

Regulus calendula, *Gray*, p. 248; *Harting*, p. 107.

Ruby-crowned Wren, *Newton*, i. p. 455, note.

Calendŭla = a marigold, in mediæval Latin; probably from *călēre* = to glow, from its fiery colour.

A common North-American species, of which one is said to have been shot near Loch Lomond in the summer of 1852 (P. Z. S. 1858, p. 290).]

Genus **PHYLLOSCOPUS**, *Boie*, Isis, 1826, p. 970.

Phylloscŏpus, from φύλλον = a leaf, and σκοπέω = I look at.

Phylloscopus superciliosus. Yellow-browed Warbler.

Motacilla superciliosa, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 975 (1788).

Regulus modestus, *Naum.* xiii. pl. 378; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 355; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 380.

Regulus superciliosus, *Gray*, p. 54.

Phylloscopus superciliosus, *Newton*, i. p. 443; *Dresser*, ii. p. 469.
Reguloides superciliosus, *Gould*, ii. pl. 68; *Harting*, p. 107.
Dalmatian Regulus, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 316*.

Supercīlĭōsus = with conspicuous eyebrows, *supercīlia*.

An accidental visitor to England and Europe. Breeds in Northern Siberia, and winters in South China and Burma.

Phylloscopus rufus. CHIFFCHAFF.

Sylvia rufa, *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. i. p. 188 (1802).
Sylvia rufa, *Naum.* iii. p. 581; *Hewitson*, p. 139; *Gray*, p. 50; *Yarr.* ed. 3, i. p. 360.
Phyllopneuste hippolais, *Macg.* ii. p. 379.
Sylvia hippolais, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 335.
Phylloscopus collybita, *Newton*, i. p. 437; *Dresser*, ii. p. 485.
Phyllopneuste rufa, *Gould*, ii. pl. 66; *Harting*, p. 18.
Chiff Chaff, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 307.

Rŭfus = red.

A common summer visitor to the British Islands and North temperate Europe. Winters on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Phylloscopus trochilus. WILLOW-WARBLER.

Motacilla Trochilus, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 338 (1766).
Sylvia trochilus, *Naum.* iii. p. 568; *Hewitson*, p. 137; *Gray*, p. 51; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 329; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 351.
Phyllopneuste trochilus, *Macg.* ii. p. 371; *Gould*, ii. pl. 65; *Harting*, p. 18.
Phylloscopus trochilus, *Newton*, i. p. 432; *Dresser*, ii. p. 491.
Willow Warbler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 302.

Trŏchĭlus = τροχίλος, a small bird, the Nile Plover, said by Herodotus (2. 68) to pick leeches, βδέλλαι, out of the crocodile's throat. From τρέχω = I run.

A common summer visitor to the British Islands, Arctic and North temperate Europe, and Asia as far east as the Yenisei. Winters in Persia and throughout Africa.

Phylloscopus sibilatrix. Wood-Warbler.

Motacilla sibilatrix, *Bechstein*, Naturforsch. xxvii. p. 47 (1793).

Sylvia sibilatrix, *Naum.* iii. p. 556; *Gray*, p. 52.
Phyllopneuste sylvicola, *Macg.* ii. p. 364.
Sylvia sibillatrix, *Hewitson*, p. 135.
Sylvia sylvicola, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 324; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 346.
Phylloscopus sibilatrix, *Newton*, i. p. 427; *Dresser*, ii. p. 497.
Phyllopneuste sibilatrix, *Gould*, ii. p. 67; *Harting*, p. 17.
Wood Warbler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 297.

Sībĭlātrix = that hisses or whistles, from *sībĭlāre* = to whistle.

A summer migrant to Great Britain and North temperate Europe. Winters in North Africa.

Genus **HYPOLAIS**, *C. L. Brehm*, Isis, 1828, p. 1283.

Hypolāïs = ὑπολαΐς, a bird mentioned by Aristotle (*Hist. An.* vi. 7. 5); probably so called from its creeping under (ὑπό) stones (λᾶας). Linnæus wrote *hippolais* by mistake (*cf.* Newton, *l. c. infrà*).

Hypolais icterina. Icterine Warbler.

Sylvia icterina, *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 194 (1817).

Sylvia hypolais, *Naum.* iii. p. 540.
Sylvia hippolais, *Hewitson*, p. 141; *Gray*, p. 52; *Yarr.* ed. 2, Suppl. p. 13; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 357.
Hypolais icterina, *Newton*, i. p. 360; *Dresser*, ii. p. 521.
Ficedula hypolais, *Gould*, ii. pl. 71.
Phyllopneuste hypolais, *Harting*, p. 106.

Ictĕrīna, adj. from ἴκτερος = a bird of a yellowish-green colour, by looking at which a jaundiced person was cured; the bird died! Pliny, *N. H.* 30. 11. *Cf. Galbula* and *Charadrius*.

This bird has twice occurred in the British Islands (Dover and near Dublin). Breeds in Central and Northern Europe, extending northwards to the Arctic Circle, passing through South Europe and North Africa on migration, and wintering in South Africa.

Genus **AËDON**, Boie, Isis, 1826, p. 972.

Aëdon = ἡ ἀηδών, the songstress, from *ἀείδω* = I sing. The story goes that Aëdon was wife of Zethus, king of Thebes, and mother of Itylus, whom she slew by mistake; to relieve her grief, Zeus changed her into a Nightingale.

Aëdon galactodes. Rufous Warbler.

Sylvia galactodes, *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. i. p. 182 (1820).

Sylvia galactodes, *Naum.* xiii. pp. 62, 398.
Aedon galactodes, *Gray*, p. 46; *Newton*, i. p. 355; *Gould*, ii. pl. 53; *Harting*, p. 105; *Dresser*, ii. p. 547.
Salicaria galactodes, *Yarr.* ed. 3, i. p. 314.

Galactōdēs = γαλακτώδης, contracted from γαλακτο-ειδής = milk-white, from γάλα, gen. γάλακτος, milk, and εἶδος = form.

A rare accidental visitor to England. Breeds in South-western Europe and North-western Africa. Winters in Africa.

Genus **ACROCEPHALUS**, *Naumann*, Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. Nachtr. p. 201 (1819).

Acrocĕphălus, from ἄκρος = highest, and κεφᾰλή = head. Perhaps Naumann thought ἄκρος = *acūtus*, as Agassiz (Nomencl. Zool.) did; but this is an error.

Acrocephalus streperus. Reed-Warbler.

Sylvia strepera, *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 182 (1817).

Sylvia arundinacea, *Naum.* iii. p. 614.
Calamoherpe arundinacea, *Macg.* ii. p. 395; *Gould*, ii. pl. 73.
Salicaria strepera, *Hewitson*, p. 119; *Harting*, p. 14.
Calamodyta strepera, *Gray*, p. 44.
Salicaria arundinacea, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 295; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 309.
Acrocephalus streperus, *Newton*, i. p. 369; *Dresser*, ii. p. 567.
Reed Warbler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 269.

Strēpĕrus = noisy; a late Latin adj. from *strĕpĕre* = to make a noise, rattle.

A summer visitor to the British Islands, common in the eastern and southern counties, but very rare in Scotland and Ireland. Breeds in temperate Europe and in Asia as far east as Persia. Supposed to winter in Africa.

Acrocephalus palustris. Marsh-Warbler.

Sylvia palustris, *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. p. 186 (1802).

Sylvia palustris, *Naum.* iii. p. 630.
Calamodyta palustris, *Gray*, p. 45.
Acrocephalus palustris, *Newton*, i. p. 373, *Dresser*, ii. p. 573.
Calamoherpe palustris, *Gould*, ii. pl. 74.
Salicaria palustris, *Harting*, p. 104.

Pălustris = marshy, from *pălus* = a marsh.

A rare summer visitor to the southern counties of England. Breeds in temperate Europe and in Asia as far east as Turkestan. Winters in Africa.

Acrocephalus turdoides. Great Reed-Warbler.

Sylvia turdoides, *Meyer*, Vög. Liv- u. Esthl. p. 116 (1815).

Sylvia turdoides, *Naum.* iii. p. 597.
Salicaria arundinacea, *Hewitson*, p. 122.
Calamodyta arundinacea, *Gray*, p. 45.
Salicaria turdoïdes, *Yarr.* ed. 3, i. p. 299.
Acrocephalus arundinaceus, *Newton*, i. p. 364; *Dresser*, ii. p. 579.
Acrocephalus turdoides, *Gould*, ii. pl. 72.
Salicaria arundinacea, *Harting*, p. 14.

Turdo-ides = like a Thrush, from *turdus* + εἶδος. A hybrid word.

An accidental visitor to England. Breeds in temperate Europe. Winters in Africa.

Acrocephalus aquaticus. Aquatic Warbler.

Motacilla aquatica, *Gmelin*, S. N. i. p. 953 (1788).

Sylvia cariceti, *Naum.* iii. p. 668.
Sylvia aquatica, *Naum.* iii. p. 686.
Acrocephalus aquaticus, *Newton*, i. p. 380; *Dresser*, ii. 591.
Calamodyta aquatica, *Gould*, ii. pl. 76.
Salicaria aquatica, *Harting*, p. 105.

Aquātĭcus = found by the water, *ăqua*.

An accidental visitor to England. Breeds in temperate Europe and North Africa. Winters in Africa.

Acrocephalus phragmitis. Sedge-Warbler.

Sylvia phragmitis, *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. p. 186 (1802).

Sylvia phragmitis, *Naum.* iii. p. 648.
Calamoherpe phragmitis, *Macg.* ii. p. 390.
Salicaria phragmitis, *Hewitson*, p. 117; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 289; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 303; *Harting*, p. 14.
Calamodyta phragmitis, *Gray*, p. 43; *Gould*, ii. pl. 75.
Acrocephalus schœnobænus, *Newton*, i. p. 376; *Dresser*, ii. p. 597.
Sedge Warbler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 265.

Phragmītis = haunting fences, hedges, from φράγμα = a fence.

This species breeds throughout Europe, and in Siberia at least as far east as the Yenisei. Winters in South Africa.

Genus **LOCUSTELLA**, *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. p. 115 (1829).

Locustella, dimin. of *locusta*, from its cricket-like cry.

Locustella nævia. Grasshopper Warbler.

Motacilla naevia, *Boddaert*, Table des Pl. Enl. p. 35. no. 581 (1783).

Sylvia locustella, *Naum.* iii. p. 701.

Sibilatrix locustella, *Macg.* ii. p. 399.
Salicaria locustella, *Hewitson,* p. 112; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 285; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 295; *Harting,* p. 14.
Calamodyta locustella, *Gray,* p. 42.
Acrocephalus nævius, *Newton,* i. p. 384.
Locustella avicula, *Gould,* ii. pl. 78.
Locustella nævia, *Dresser,* ii. p. 611.
Grasshopper Warbler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 261.

Nævĭa = that has a mole (*nævus*) on its body; hence, spotted.

This Warbler breeds in temperate Europe, including the British Islands. Winters in North Africa and occasionally in South Europe.

Locustella luscinioides. Savi's Warbler.

Sylvia luscinioides, *Savi,* Nuova Giornale de' Litterati, vii. p. 341 (1824).

Sylvia (Salicaria) luscinioides, *Naum.* xiii. p. 474.
Sylvia (Calamoherpe) luscinioides, *Naum.* xiii. p. 87.
Salicaria luscinoides, *Hewitson,* p. 115; *Harting,* p. 15.
Calamodyta luscinoides, *Gray,* p. 44.
Salicaria luscinoides, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 293; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 307.
Locustella luscinioides, *Dresser,* ii. p. 627.
Acrocephalus luscinioides, *Newton,* i. p. 389.
Lusciniopsis luscinioides, *Gould,* ii. pl. 77.
Savi's Warbler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 268*.

Luscĭnĭoīdes, a hybrid word from *luscinia* = a Nightingale, and εἶδος = form, nature.

A very rare summer visitor to England: found in temperate Europe and as far east as Palestine, also in North Africa.

[Genus **CETTIA,** *Bonaparte,* Comp. List B. Eur. & N. Am. p. 11 (1838).

Cettia, in honour of the Jesuit François Cetti, born at Como in 1726, professor of philosophy at Sassari, where he died about 1780; he published a history of the Sardinian vertebrata, 1774–1777.

Cettia sericea. CETTI'S WARBLER.

Sylvia sericea, *Temm.* Man. d'Orn. i. p. 197 (1820).
Sylvia Cetti, *Marmora,* Mem. Accad. Torino, xxv. p. 254 (1820).
Bradypterus cettii, *Dresser,* ii. p. 639.

Sērĭcĕa = silky.

Confused by Temminck (Man. d'Orn. i. p. 194) with *Locustella luscinioides,* and recorded by him (*cf.* Jenyns, Man. Brit. Vert. p. 107, 1835) as having been killed in England; but it has never been known to occur so far north. It is found in Southern Europe and North Africa, and in Asia as far east as Turkestan.]

Subfamily ACCENTORINÆ.

Genus **ACCENTOR,** *Bechstein,* Orn. Taschenb. i. p. 191 (1802).

Accentor = one who sings with another; from *ad* + *cantor,* a singer, from *căno* = I sing.

Accentor modularis. HEDGE-SPARROW.

Motacilla modularis, *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 329 (1766).
Accentor modularis, *Naum.* iii. p. 951; *Macg.* ii. p. 251; *Hewitson,* p. 97; *Gray,* p. 60; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 243; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 253; *Newton,* i. p. 301; *Gould,* ii. pl. 55; *Harting,* p. 12; *Dresser,* iii. p. 39.
Hedge Accentor, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 223.

Mŏdŭlāris = that sings in a measured manner; from *mŏdŭlus* = a measure, melody.

Resident throughout the British Isles, except in the bleakest of the Hebrides; in Orkney, however, it is an autumnal visitor, and it has been observed once in Shetland. Common almost all over Europe, ranging in winter as far east as Arabia.

Accentor collaris. Alpine Accentor.

Sturnus collaris, *Scopoli*, Ann. I. Hist. Nat. p. 131 (1769).

Accentor alpinus, *Naum.* iii. p. 940; *Macg.* ii. p. 258; *Hewitson*, p. 96; *Gray*, p. 60; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 239; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 249; *Gould*, ii. pl. 54; *Harting*, p. 102.

Accentor collaris, *Newton*, i. p. 296; *Dresser*, iii. p. 29.

Alpine Accentor, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 219.

Collāris = with a conspicuous neck, *collum*.

This species has occurred in Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Essex, Sussex, Devon, Gloucestershire, and Wales—in all, about a dozen times in Great Britain. It inhabits the mountains of Central and Southern Europe.

[Subfamily Miminæ.

Genus **MIMUS**, *Boie*, Isis, 1826, p. 972.

Mimus = μῖμος, a mimic.

Mimus polyglottus. *Northern Mocking-bird.*

Turdus polyglottos, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 293 (1766).

Polyglottus = πολύγλωττος, many-tongued; from πολύς + γλῶττα.

Specimens imported in cages occasionally escape; but there is no authentic instance of this common North-American bird having occurred wild in Europe.]

Family CINCLIDÆ.

Genus **CINCLUS**, *Bechstein*, Naturg. Deutschl. iii. p. 808 (1802).

Cinclus = κίγκλος, a bird mentioned by Aristotle, from the characteristic motion of which the verb κιγκλίζειν = to wag the tail, was formed. Probably akin to κέλλω = I move, with a nasal reduplication.

Cinclus aquaticus. Dipper.

Cinclus aquaticus, *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. i. p. 206 (1802).

Cinclus aquaticus, *Naum.* iii. p. 925; *Hewitson*, p. 77; *Yarr.*

ed. 2, i. p. 181; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 191; *Newton*, i. p. 241; *Gould*, ii. pl. 41; *Harting*, p. 10; *Dresser*, ii. p. 167.
Cinclus europæus, *Macg.* ii. p. 50.
Hydrobata cinclus, *Gray*, p. 72.
Common Dipper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 173.

Aquātĭcus = living in or by the water, *ăqua*.

A resident on the mountain-streams of Central Europe and of the British Isles.

Cinclus melanogaster. Black-bellied Dipper.

Sturnus Cinclus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 290 (1766).
Cinclus melanogaster, *C. L. Brehm*, Lehr. eur. Vög. i. p. 289 (1823).

Cinclus melanogaster, *Naum.* xiii. p. 138; *Newton*, i. p. 244; *Gould*, ii. pl. 42; *Dresser*, ii. p. 177.

Mĕlănogaster = black-bellied, from μέλας + γαστήρ.

This, the common Scandinavian and North-Russian form, is said to have occurred in Norfolk, Yorkshire, and Ireland; but some authorities hold that the specimens so determined are not the true *C. melanogaster*.

Family PANURIDÆ.

Genus **PANURUS**, *Koch*, Syst. d. baier. Zool. p. 201 (1816).

Panūrus = all tail, from πᾶς + οὐρά.

Panurus biarmicus. Bearded Titmouse.

Parus biarmicus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 342 (1766).

Parus biarmicus, *Naum.* iv. p. 98.
Calamophilus biarmicus, *Macg.* iii. p. 694; *Hewitson*, p. 161; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 381; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 406; *Gould*, ii. pl. 30; *Dresser*, iii. p. 49.
Panurus biarmicus, *Gray*, p. 65; *Newton*, i. p. 511; *Harting*, p. 22.
Bearded Tit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 349.

Biarmĭcus = of Perm, in Eastern Russia. Probably confused by Linnæus with Albin's "Beardmanica" and the modern Dutch name "Baardmannetje" = bearded mannikin.

Resident in Norfolk and in Cambridgeshire; not known for certain to occur in any other county at the present day. An inhabitant of Europe and Central Asia in suitable localities.

Family PARIDÆ.

Genus **ACREDULA**, *Koch*, Syst. d. baier. Zool. p. 199 (1816).

Acredula caudata. White-headed Long-tailed Titmouse.

Parus caudatus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 342 (1766).

Parus caudatus, *Naum.* iv. p. 82.

Acredula caudata, *Dresser*, iii. p. 67.

Caudātă = tailed, *i. e.* with a conspicuous tail, *cauda*.

Resident in Northern and Central Europe; accidentally met with on the east coast of Great Britain.

Acredula rosea. British Long-tailed Titmouse.

Mecistura rosea, *Blyth*, White's Nat. Hist. Selborne, p. 111, note (1836).

Mecistura longicaudata, *Macg.* ii. p. 454.

Parus caudatus, *Hewitson*, p. 158; *Gray*, p. 64; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 376; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 401.

Mecistura caudata, *Gould*, ii. pls. 28, 29.

Acredula caudata, *Newton*, i. p. 504.

Acredula vagans, *Newton*, i. p. 508.

Acredula rosea, *Harting*, p. 21; *Dresser*, iii. p. 63.

Long-tailed Tit, *Yarrell*, ed. 1, i. p. 344.

Rŏsĕa = rose-coloured.

Resident throughout the British Isles, excepting in the extreme north; it extends to the Outer Hebrides; and its numbers in Ireland have of late years increased. On the continent it is met with in France, Belgium, and Germany.

Genus **PARUS**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 340 (1766).

Pārus = a titmouse, in Carm. de Phil. 9 (about A.D. 500). Of uncertain etymology.

Parus major. Great Titmouse.

Parus major, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 341 (1766).

Parus major, *Naum.* iv. p. 9; *Hewitson*, p. 149; *Gray*, p. 61; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 358; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 383; *Newton*, i. p. 479; *Gould*, ii. pl. 23; *Harting*, p. 20; *Dresser*, iii. p. 79.

Parus fringillago, *Macg.* ii. p. 425.

Great Tit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 326.

Mājor = greater.

A common resident, breeding in every county, in the sheltered and wooded districts. Breeds throughout Central and Southern Europe, Western Siberia, Turkestan, and Persia, and in most of the countries of Africa in the basin of the Mediterranean.

Parus ater. Continental Coal Titmouse.

Parus ater, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 341 (1766).

Parus ater, *Naum.* iv. p. 34; *Dresser*, iii. p. 87.

Āter = lustreless black, opposed to *niger* = glossy black.

This form has occurred in Great Britain (Norfolk). It is found over the whole continent of Europe, and in North-western Asia.

Parus britannicus. British Coal Titmouse.

Parus britannicus, *Sharpe & Dresser*, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) viii. p. 437 (1871).

Parus ater, *Macg.* ii. p. 440; *Hewitson*, p. 156; *Gray*, p. 62; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 369; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 394; *Newton*, i. p. 489; *Gould*, ii. pl. 25; *Harting*, p. 21.

Cole Tit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 337.
Parus britannicus, *Dresser*, iii. p. 93.

Britannĭcus = British, because not hitherto found out of Great Britain.

This olive-backed form of the Coal Tit is peculiar to the British Islands, and seems to be much more common now than formerly, breeding in every county in all suitable localities. (*Cf.* Dresser, *l. c.*)

Parus palustris. Marsh-Titmouse.

Parus palustris, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 341 (1766).

Parus palustris, *Naum.* iv. p. 50; *Macg.* ii. p. 445; *Hewitson*, p. 157; *Gray*, p. 63; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 372; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 397; *Newton*, i. p. 495; *Harting*, p. 21; *Dresser*, iii. p. 99.
Pœcile palustris, *Gould*, ii. pl. 27.
Marsh Tit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 340.

Pălustris = marshy, or frequenting marshes; from *pălus* = a marsh.

This species breeds and appears to be resident throughout Europe. In Great Britain it is somewhat local: it is commonest in England, rarer in Scotland, and has been only recorded in one or two instances in Ireland.

Parus cæruleus. Blue Titmouse.

Parus cæruleus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 341 (1766).

Parus cœruleus, *Naum.* iv. p. 62; *Macg.* ii. p. 431.
Parus cæruleus, *Hewitson*, p. 151; *Gray*, p. 62; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 362; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 387; *Newton*, i. p. 483; *Gould*, ii. pl. 24; *Harting*, p. 20; *Dresser*, iii. p. 131.
Blue Tit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 330.

Cærŭlĕus = blue.

A common resident, breeding in every county in suitable localities. Found throughout Central and Southern Europe, rarely straggling as far north as the Arctic Circle.

Parus cristatus. Crested Titmouse.

Parus cristatus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 340 (1766).

Parus cristatus, *Naum.* iv. p. 42; *Macg.* ii. p. 450; *Hewitson*, p. 154; *Gray*, p. 63; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 366; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 391; *Newton*, i. p. 499; *Gould*, ii. pl. 26; *Harting*, p. 20.

Lophophanes cristatus, *Dresser*, iii. p. 151.

Crested Tit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 334.

Cristātus = furnished with a crest, *crista*.

This species is found in the forests of Northern and Central Europe as far east as the Ural. In the British Islands it is extremely local, being very rare in England and Ireland, and breeding only in a few of the oldest forests in Scotland.

Family SITTIDÆ.

Genus **SITTA**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 177 (1766).

Sitta = σίττη, a bird well known to the Greeks. Perhaps akin to ψίτταϰος = a parrot, an Indian word, of which a softer form, σιττάϰη, occurs; or possibly from σίζω = I hiss or whistle.

Sitta cæsia. Nuthatch.

Sitta caesia, *Wolf*, Taschenb. deutsch. Vög. i. p. 128 (1810).

Sitta europæa, *Naum.* v. p. 377; *Macg.* iii. p. 48; *Hewitson*, p. 247; *Gray*, p. 39; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 183; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 188.

Sitta cæsia, *Newton*, i. p. 473; *Gould*, ii. pl. 22; *Harting*, p. 20; *Dresser*, iii. p. 175.

Nuthatch, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 174.

Cæsĭa = bluish grey.

Resident throughout the wooded districts of England and Wales, though less frequent towards the north-west and north; accidental in Scotland, and unknown in Ireland. It inhabits most parts of the Western Palæarctic Region south of Jutland and west of Moscow, being replaced in Scandinavia by *S. europæa*.

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.

Genus **TROGLODYTES**, *Vieillot*, Ois. Am. Sept. ii. p. 52 (1807).

Trōglŏdȳtes = τρωγλοδύτης, one who creeps into holes; first applied to a bird by Aëtius, about A.D. 550. From τρώγλη = a hole, and δύω = I go into.

Troglodytes parvulus. WREN.

Troglodytes parvulus, *Koch*, Syst. d. baier. Zool. p. 161 (1816).

Troglodytes parvulus, *Naum.* iii. p. 725; *Gray*, p. 40; *Newton*, i. p. 460; *Harting*, p. 19; *Dresser*, iii. p. 219.

Anorthura troglodytes, *Macg.* iii. p. 15.

Troglodytes vulgaris, *Hewitson*, p. 244; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 169; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 174.

Troglodytes europæus, *Gould*, ii. pl. 63.

Wren, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 162.

Parvŭlus = very small, dimin. of *parvus* = small.

A common resident in the British Islands, temperate Europe, and North Africa, extending eastwards into Western Asia.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.

Genus **MOTACILLA**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 328 (1766).

Mōtacilla, as if *motācŭla* from **motax*, from *mōto* = I keep moving. Hence not a compound, as has been alleged, of a non-existent word κίλλος = a tail.

Motacilla alba. WHITE WAGTAIL.

Motacilla alba, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 331 (1766).

Motacilla alba, *Naum.* iii. p. 803; *Macg.* ii. p. 221; *Hewitson*, p. 165; *Gray*, p. 66; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 403; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 428; *Newton*, i. p. 548; *Gould*, iii. pl. 2; *Harting*, p. 23; *Dresser*, iii. p. 233.

Pied Wagtail, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 362.

Alba = white.

A rare straggler to the south of England and to Ireland. Breeds throughout Europe; in the south only at high eleva-

tions, but in the north beyond the limit of forest-growth, the northern birds migrating to South Europe, Africa, and India. Eastwards it occurs as far as Lake Baikal.

Motacilla lugubris. Pied Wagtail.

Motacilla lugubris, *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. i. p. 253 (1820).

Motacilla yarrelli, *Naum.* xiii. p. 114; *Macg.* ii. p. 225; *Gould*, iii. pl. 1; *Harting*, p. 23.

Motacilla yarrellii, *Hewitson*, p. 163; *Gray*, p. 66; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 395; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 420.

Motacilla lugubris, *Newton*, i. p. 538; *Dresser*, iii. p. 239.

Pied Wagtail, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 362.

Lūgubris = mournful, from *lūgĕo* = I mourn.

A common resident throughout the United Kingdom, and partially migratory. Breeds also in Western France. Migrates southwards in winter as far as the western part of North Africa.

Motacilla melanope. Grey Wagtail.

Motacilla Melanope, *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. p. 696 (1776).

Motacilla sulphurea, *Naum.* iii. p. 824; *Gray*, p. 67; *Newton*, i. p. 552.

Motacilla boarula, *Macg.* ii. p. 235; *Hewitson*, p. 167; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 407; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 432; *Harting*, p. 23.

Calobates sulphurea, *Gould*, iii. pls. 6, 7.

Motacilla melanope, *Dresser*, iii. p. 251.

Grey Wagtail, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 370.

Mĕlănōpē = black-faced, from μέλας = black, and *ὤψ = the face.

A local resident in Great Britain and Ireland, becoming much scarcer in the eastern and southern counties of England. Breeds throughout Europe as far north as the British Isles and North Germany, the extreme northern birds wintering in South Europe and North Africa. Eastwards it extends through Persia and South Siberia as far as Japan, wintering in India and the Moluccas.

Motacilla flava. Blue-headed Yellow Wagtail.

Motacilla flava, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 331 (1766).

Motacilla flava, *Naum.* iii. p. 839; *Hewitson*, p. 168; *Gray*, p. 67; *Yarr.* ed. 3, i. p. 437; *Newton*, i. p. 558; *Harting*, p. 23; *Dresser*, iii. p. 261.
Motacilla neglecta, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 412.
Budytes flava, *Macg.* ii. p. 208; *Gould*, iii. pl. 4.

Flāva = yellow.

An accidental straggler to the southern, south-western, and eastern counties of England, and more rarely to South Ireland and Scotland: nests in Northumberland. Breeds in the central portions of Europe and Asia and as far east as Alaska, and winters in South Europe, North Africa, and India.

[*Motacilla viridis.* *Grey-headed Yellow Wagtail.*

Motacilla viridis, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 962 (1788).

Motacilla cinereicapilla, *Newton*, i. p. 560, note.
Budytes cinereocapilla, *Gould*, iii. pl. 5.
Motacilla cinereocapilla, *Harting*, p. 108.
Motacilla viridis, *Dresser*, iii. p. 269.

Viridis = green, from the general colour of the back.

Inserted by Mr. Gould (*l. c.*) by mistake, as his figure does not represent this species, for it has a white streak behind the ear. A specimen recorded from Norfolk proved to be one of *M. flava*, L. (Gurney, Trans. Norf. & Norw. Nat. Soc. 1876, p. 226). An inhabitant of the northern portion of the Palæarctic Region.]

Motacilla raii. Yellow Wagtail.

Budytes Rayi, *Bonaparte*, Comp. List B. Eur. and N. Am. p. 18 (1838).

Budytes rayi, *Macg.* ii. p. 212; *Gould*, iii. pl. 3.
Motacilla rayi, *Hewitson*, p. 170; *Yarr.* ed. 3, i. p. 443; *Harting*, p. 23.
Motacilla campestris, *Gray*, p. 68.

Motacilla raii, *Newton*, i. p. 564; *Dresser*, iii. p. 277.
Ray's Wagtail, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 380.

Raii, in honour of John Ray, the friend of Willughby, whose 'Ornithologia' he edited and translated; born 1628, died 1705.

A regular summer visitant to all suitable localities in Great Britain, but becoming rarer in the extreme north, and only a stray visitant to Ireland, where it breeds in one locality alone. It also breeds in Central and Western Europe, and winters in Africa as far south as the Transvaal. Eastwards it has been recorded as far as Turkestan.

Genus **ANTHUS**, *Bechstein*, Naturg. Deutschl. iii. p. 704 (1807).

Anthus = ἄνθος, a bird mentioned by Aristotle, translated *Florus* by Gaza, perhaps from its looking like a flower, ἄνθος. In mythology, Anthus, the son of Autonous and Hippodameia, was torn to pieces by his father's horses, and was metamorphosed into a bird, which imitated the neighing, but always fled from the sight, of a horse.

Anthus pratensis. MEADOW-PIPIT.

Alauda pratensis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 287 (1766).

Anthus pratensis, *Naum.* iii. p. 774; *Macg.* ii. p. 181; *Hewitson*, p. 173; *Gray*, p. 69; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 427; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 452; *Newton*, i. p. 575; *Gould*, iii. pl. 13; *Harting*, p. 24; *Dresser*, iii. p. 285.

Meadow Pipit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 389.

Pratensis = found in meadows, *prāta*.

A common resident throughout the British Islands. Breeds throughout arctic and temperate Europe as far east as the Ural Mountains, the northern birds migrating southwards to the basin of the Mediterranean.

[*Anthus cervinus.* *RED-THROATED PIPIT.*

Motacilla Cervina, *Pallas*, Zoogr. Rosso-As. i. p. 511 (1811).

Anthus cervinus, *Naum.* xiii. p. 97; *Newton*, i. p. 579,

note; *Gould*, iii. pl. 12; *Harting*, p. 109; *Dresser*, iii. p. 299.

Cervīnus = of or pertaining to a deer, *cervus*, from its fawn-coloured throat.

A specimen is said to have been obtained in Unst, Shetland, in May 1854 (*cf.* Newton, *l. c.*). It is a common summer visitor to Arctic Europe and Asia.]

Anthus trivialis. Tree-Pipit.

Alauda trivialis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 288 (1766).

Anthus arboreus, *Naum.* iii. p. 758; *Gray*, p. 70; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 422; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 447; *Gould*, iii. pl. 14; *Harting*, p. 24.

Alauda arborea, *Macg.* ii. p. 174; *Hewitson*, p. 179.

Anthus trivialis, *Newton*, i. p. 569; *Dresser*, iii. p. 309.

Tree Pipit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 384.

Trīviālis = common, from *trīvium* = a place where three roads (*ter* + *via*) meet.

A common summer visitant to the cultivated districts of Great Britain, becoming rarer in the extreme north. Breeds throughout the northern and central portions of Europe and Asia as far east as the Yenisei, passing through Southern Europe on migration, and wintering in Africa. Eastwards it occurs in winter in Persia and India.

Anthus campestris. Tawny Pipit.

Alauda campestris, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 288 (1766).

Anthus campestris, *Naum.* iii. p. 745; *Gray*, p. 70; *Newton*, i. p. 592; *Gould*, iii. pl. 9; *Harting*, p. 108; *Dresser*, iii. p. 317.

Campestris = of the plain, *campus*.

An occasional straggler to the south coast of England. Breeds in Central and Southern Europe, extending into Central Asia, and wintering in India and North Africa.

Anthus richardi. Richard's Pipit.

Anthus richardi, *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 491 (1818).

Anthus richardi, *Macg.* ii. p. 199; *Hewitson*, p. 175; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 436; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 461; *Newton*, i. p. 598; *Gould*, iii. pl. 8; *Harting*, p. 24; *Dresser*, iii. p. 325.

Anthus richardii, *Gray*, p. 69.

Richard's Pipit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 398.

Richardi, in honour of M. Richard, of Lunéville, who sent the first specimens to Vieillot from Lorraine in 1815.

An occasional straggler to the south of England during autumnal migration. Found sparingly throughout Europe; an inhabitant of Southern Siberia, wintering in China and India and in North-east Africa.

[*Anthus ludovicianus*. *American Pipit.*

Alauda ludoviciana, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 793 (1788).

Anthus ludovicianus, *Naum.* xiii. p. 111; *Newton*, i. p. 590, note; *Harting*, p. 109.

Ludoviciānus, the latinized adjective from "Louisiana."

The occurrence of this Pipit in Britain is uncertain. One was probably obtained by Macgillivray in August 1824 (Man. Brit. Orn. i. p. 169*f*), though described by him as *A. spinoletta* (*cf.* Newton, *l. c.*); but the other specimens enumerated by Harting, *l. c.*, have, it appears, been incorrectly identified. Frequent throughout North America and Japan; it has occurred as a straggler in Heligoland (Ibis, 1877, p. 165).]

Anthus spipoletta. Water-Pipit.

Alauda Spinoletta, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 288 (1766).

Anthus aquaticus, *Naum.* iii. p. 789, xiii. pp. 104, 110.

Anthus spinoletta, *Gray*, p. 71; *Gould*, iii. pl. 11; *Harting*, p. 24; *Dresser*, iii. p. 335.

Anthus spipoletta, *Newton*, i. p. 581.

Spipoletta, the common Italian name for any Pipit. *Cf.* Ital. *pispigliare* = to whisper. From the root of *pipio*, *pipilo* = I chirp, Fr. *piper*, Dutch *pieper*, our *pipe*, *peep*, *pipit*. Linnæus's *spinoletta* is a misprint; *cf.* Newton, *l. c.*

A very rare straggler to Great Britain. Breeds in Central and Southern Europe, and extends eastwards into Central Asia; winters in North Africa.

Anthus obscurus. Rock-Pipit.

Alauda obscura, *Latham*, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 494 (1790).

Anthus aquaticus, *Macg.* ii. p. 194; *Hewitson*, p. 174.
Anthus obscurus, *Gray*, p. 71; *Newton*, i. p. 586; *Gould*, iii. pl. 10; *Harting*, p. 24; *Dresser*, iii. p. 343.
Anthus petrosus, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 432; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 457.
Rock Pipit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 394.

Obscūrus = dark.

A common resident on the British coasts. Breeds throughout Northern Europe, and winters in Central and Southern Europe.

[Family PYCNONOTIDÆ.

Genus **PYCNONOTUS**, *Kuhl*, fide F. Boie, Isis, 1826, p. 973.

Pycnonōtus, from πυκνός = close, compact, and νῶτον = the back; in reference to the dense plumage.

Pycnonotus barbatus. Dusky Bulbul.

Turdus barbatus, *Desfontaines*, Mém. de l'Ac. Roy. des Sciences, p. 500 (1787).

Pycnonotus barbatus, *Newton*, i. p. 250; *Dresser*, iii. p. 353.

Barbātus = having a beard, *barba*, from the dark throat.

An inhabitant of North-west Africa down to the Gaboon; it has erroneously been said to have been found in Spain. Its occurrence in England (Zool. s. s. p. 228) is exceedingly doubtful.]

[*Pycnonotus capensis.* GOLD-VENTED THRUSH.

Turdus capensis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 295 (1766).

Turdus aurigaster, *Yarr.* ed. 3, i. p. 234.

Pycnonotus capensis, *Newton*, i. p. 247; *Gould*, i. intr. p. lxii; *Harting*, p. 101; *Dresser*, iii. p. 361.

Capensis = of or from the Cape (of Good Hope).

One is said to have been shot near Waterford, in Ireland, in January 1838. It is common in the Cape Colony, but not known further north.]

Family ORIOLIDÆ.

Genus **ORIOLUS**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 160 (1766).

Oriŏlus, from *aurĕŏlus* = golden, of gold, *aurum*.

Oriolus galbula. GOLDEN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Galbula, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 160 (1760).

Oriolus galbula, *Naum.* ii. p. 171; *Macg.* ii. p. 73; *Hewitson*, p. 94; *Gray*, p. 77; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 227; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 237; *Newton*, i. p. 233; *Gould*, ii. pl. 31; *Harting*, p. 10; *Dresser*, iii. p. 365.

Golden Oriole, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 212.

Galbŭla, a yellow bird mentioned by Pliny, *H. N.* 30. 28, the sight of which cured jaundice, though the bird died! From *galbus* = yellow.

A straggler to England on migration, and has occasionally nested in the southern counties. Breeds in Central and Southern Europe, and occasionally in North Africa, wintering in South Africa. Eastwards it is found in Persia and Turkestan.

Family LANIIDÆ.

Genus **LANIUS**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 134 (1766).

Lānius = a butcher; a name first applied by Gesner, in reference to the bird's habits.

Lanius excubitor. Great Grey Shrike.

Lanius Excubitor, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 135 (1766).

Lanius excubitor, *Naum.* ii. p. 7; *Macg.* iii. p. 492; *Hewitson*, p. 69; *Gray*, p. 81; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 156; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 165; *Newton*, i. p. 199; *Gould*, ii. pl. 13; *Harting*, p. 9; *Dresser*, iii. p. 375.

Great Grey Shrike, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 149.

Excŭbitor = a watchman; from *excŭbo* = I sleep out of doors, keep watch.

A rare autumnal visitant to the British Islands. Breeds in Central Europe, wintering on the northern shores of the Mediterranean, interbreeding in Scandinavia and North Russia with its near ally *L. major*, and in South Russia with an equally closely allied species, *L. homeyeri*.

Lanius major. Pallas's Great Grey Shrike.

Lanius major, *Pallas*, Zoogr. Rosso-As. i. p. 401 (1811).

Major = greater.

An occasional visitant on migration to various parts of Great Britain. It breeds from North Scandinavia eastwards throughout Siberia.

[*Lanius excubitorides*. American Grey Shrike.

Lanius excubitorides, *Swainson & Richardson*, Faun. Bor.-Am. ii. p. 115, pl. 34 (1831).

Lanius excubitoroides, *Newton*, i. p. 203; *Harting*, p. 98.

Excubitorides = resembling (*Lanius*) *excubitor*.

The supposed instances of this bird's occurrence in Britain (*cf.* Harting and Newton, *l. c.*) seem all to have been those of *Lanius major*. *L. excubitorides* is now classified by the American ornithologists as a subspecies of *L. ludovicianus*, L.]

Lanius minor. Lesser Grey Shrike.

Lanius minor, *Gmelin*, S. N. i. p. 308 (1788).

Lanius minor, *Naum.* ii. p. 15; *Gould*, ii. pl. 14; *Harting*, p. 98; *Newton*, i. p. 205; *Dresser*, iii. p. 393.

Mĭnor = lesser.

A rare accidental visitor to England, breeding in Central and Southern Europe and North Africa, and wintering in South Africa. Eastwards its range extends through Persia and Turkestan.

Lanius collurio. Red-backed Shrike.

Lanius Collurio, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 136 (1766).

Lanius collurio, *Naum.* ii. p. 30; *Macg.* iii. p. 505; *Hewitson*, p. 70; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 161; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 171; *Newton*, i. p. 209; *Harting*, p. 9; *Dresser*, iii. p. 399.

Enneoctonus collurio, *Gray*, p. 82; *Gould*, ii. pl. 15.

Red-backed Shrike, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 154.

Collūrĭo, thus latinized by Gaza (1476) from Aristotle's κολλυρίων, *H. A.* ix. 23, where some read κορυλλίων, which might mean "hooded," from κόρυς = a helmet, and become κολλυρίων by metathesis.

A common summer visitor, becoming rarer in the north. Breeds throughout Central and Southern Europe, except in the Spanish Peninsula, wintering in South Africa. Eastwards it ranges through Persia to Turkestan, occasionally straggling into North-west India in winter.

Lanius pomeranus. Woodchat.

Lanius pomeranus, *Sparrman*, Mus. Carls. fasc. i. no. 1 (1786).

Lanius rufus, *Naum.* ii. p. 22; *Hewitson*, p. 72.

Lanius rutilus, *Macg.* iii. p. 502; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 167; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 177; *Harting*, p. 9.

Enneoctonus rufus, *Gray*, p. 83; *Gould*, ii. pl. 16.

Lanius auriculatus, *Newton*, i. p. 215; *Dresser*, iii. p. 407.

Woodchat Shrike, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 160.

Pomerānus = of Pomerania.

An accidental visitor to England on migration, breeding in Central and Southern Europe, and wintering in North Africa, where many also remain to breed. Eastwards its range extends as far as Persia.

[Family VIREONIDÆ.

Genus **VIREO**, *Vieillot*, Ois. Am. Sept. i. p. 83 (1807).

Vīrĕo = a kind of small bird known to Pliny; from *vīrĕo* = I am green.

Vireo olivaceus. *Red-eyed Flycatcher.*

Muscicapa olivacea (partim), *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 327 (1766).

Vireosylvia olivacea, *Newton*, i. p. 232, note; *Harting*, p. 99.

Olivācĕus = olive-coloured, from *oliva* = an olive, referring to the prevailing hue of the plumage.

Two specimens of this North-American species are said to have been caught near Derby, May 1859 (Mosley, Nat. Hist. Tutbury, p. 385, pl. 6; Zool. 1864, p. 8965). Dr. C. R. Bree thinks, from the plate, that these were examples of *Vireo altiloquus*, Gambel (Field, 1870, May 14). It has not occurred elsewhere in Europe.]

Family AMPELIDÆ.

Genus **AMPELIS**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 297 (1766).

Ampĕlis = ἀμπελίς, the bird which frequents the vine, ἄμπελος (Aristophanes, *Aves*, 304).

Ampelis garrulus. Waxwing.

Ampelis Garrulus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 297 (1766).

Bombycilla garrula, *Naum.* ii. p. 143; *Macg.* iii. p. 533; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 388; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 413.

Ampelis garrulus, *Gray*, p. 80; *Newton*, i. p. 523; *Gould*, ii. pl. 21; *Harting*, p. 23; *Dresser*, iii. p. 429.
Bohemiam Waxwing, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 356.

Garrŭlus, applied by Linnæus to the Waxwing because of its likeness to a Jay = *Garrulus*, not from *its* chattering (*cf.* Newton, *l. c.* p. 535). For derivation, cf. *Gallinago*, infrà.

An irregular visitor to the British Islands. It breeds in the pine-regions at or near the Arctic Circle in both hemispheres, wandering southwards in winter.

[*Ampelis cedrorum.* CEDAR-BIRD.

Bombycilla cedrorum, *Vieillot*, Ois. Am. Sept. i. p. 88 (1807).

Ampelis cedrorum, *Gray*, p. 81; *Newton*, i. p. 537, note.

Cedrōrum, gen. pl. of *cedrus*, κέδρος, a cedar-tree, from its common name.

Common throughout North America. Two, said to have been killed at Stockton-on-Tees early in 1850 (Zool. 1852, p. 3507), had probably escaped from confinement.]

Family MUSCICAPIDÆ.

Genus **MUSCICAPA**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 324 (1766).

Muscĭcăpa, from *musca* = a fly, and *căpĭo* = I catch.

Muscicapa grisola. SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa Grisola, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 328 (1766).

Muscicapa grisola, *Naum.* ii. p. 216; *Macg.* iii. p. 518; *Hewitson*, p. 74; *Gray*, p. 79; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 172; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 182; *Newton*, i. p. 220; *Harting*, p. 10; *Dresser*, iii. p. 447.
Butalis grisola, *Gould*, ii. pl. 19.
Spotted Flycatcher, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 164.

Grisōla = a little grey bird, from *grisĕus* = grey.

A common summer visitor to all suitable localities in Great

Britain and Ireland, becoming rarer in the north. Breeds throughout Europe as far north as lat. 70°, and in Asia as far east as Lake Baikal, wintering in Africa as far south as the Cape.

Muscicapa atricapilla. Pied Flycatcher.

Muscicapa Atricapilla, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 326 (1766).

Muscicapa luctuosa, *Naum.* ii. p. 231; *Macg.* iii. p. 524.
Muscicapa atricapilla, *Hewitson*, p. 75; *Gray*, p. 79; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 177; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 187; *Newton*, i. p. 229; *Gould*, ii. pl. 17; *Harting*, p. 10; *Dresser*, iii. p. 453.
Pied Flycatcher, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 169.

Atricapilla = black-haired. *Cf.* Blackcap.

A local summer visitant to Great Britain, breeding chiefly in the lake-districts of England and in Wales, and in the eastern and midland counties of Scotland; unknown in Ireland. Breeds throughout Europe, ranging as far north as the Arctic Circle, and wintering in Africa down to the Gambia. Eastwards it occurs as far as Persia.

[*Muscicapa collaris.* *White-collared Flycatcher.*

Muscicapa collaris, *Bechstein*, Naturg. Deutschl. iv. p. 495 (1795).

Muscicapa melanoptera, *Naum.* xiii. p. 245.
Muscicapa collaris, *Naum.* xiii. p. 247; *Newton*, i. p. 232; *Gould*, ii. pl. 18; *Dresser*, iii. p. 459.

Collāris = pertaining to the neck, *collum*, from its distinctive white neck.

Mr. Gould (*l. c.*) remembered having seen at a bird-stuffer's shop a specimen of this bird which was said to have been killed in Britain; but there is no other record. It breeds in Southern and Central Europe, rarely extending to the northern parts.]

Muscicapa parva. Red-breasted Flycatcher.

Muscicapa parva, *Bechstein*, Naturg. Deutschl. iv. p. 505 (1795).

Muscicapa parva, *Naum.* ii. p. 241; *Gray*, p. 80; *Newton*, i. p. 224; *Harting*, p. 99; *Dresser*, iii. p. 465.

Erythrosterna parva, *Gould*, ii. pl. 20.

Parva = small.

A very rare straggler, which has occurred once in Cornwall and twice in the Scilly Isles. Breeds in some parts of Central and South-eastern Europe, migrating in winter into North Africa, and ranging through Turkestan and Persia as far eastwards as India.

Section OSCINES LATIROSTRES.

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Genus **HIRUNDO**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 343 (1766).

Hirundo = a Swallow, in classical Latin; cognate with χελιδών, which is connected with χείρ = the hand, "seizing flies."

[*Hirundo savignii.* *Chestnut-bellied Swallow.*

Hirundo Savignii, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. x. p. 90 (1817).

Hirundo cahirica, *Naum.* xiii. p. 207.

Hirundo savignii, *Dresser*, iii. p. 473.

Savignii, in honour of Marie Jules-César Lelorgne de Savigny, b. Apr. 5, 1777, d. Oct. 5, 1851, who first figured the species, Oiseaux de l'Égypte, pl. 4.

Resident in North-eastern Africa and Palestine, rarely, if ever, straying north of the Mediterranean. Erroneously reported to have occurred near Tees-mouth by Mr. J. H. Gurney, Jun. (Ibis, 1866, p. 423).]

Hirundo rustica. Swallow.

Hirundo rustica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 343 (1766).

Hirundo rustica, *Naum.* vi. p. 49; *Macg.* iii. p. 558; *Hewitson*, p. 257; *Gray*, p. 33; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 231; *id.* ed. 3,

ii. p. 241; *Newton*, ii. p. 340; *Gould*, ii. pl. 5; *Harting*, p. 35; *Dresser*, iii. p. 477.
Swallow, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 213.

Rustĭca = of or belonging to the country, *rus*.

A summer visitant to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, though rare in the outer Scotch isles. It has a wide range in the Palæarctic Region, and winters throughout the Ethiopian and Indian Regions.

[*Hirundo rufula.* *Red-rumped Swallow.*

Hirundo rufula, *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. iii. p. 298 (1835).

Hirundo rufula, *Naum.* xiii. p. 209; *Gray*, p. 33; *Dresser*, iii. p. 487.

Rūfŭla, fem. of *rūfŭlus* = reddish, diminutive of *rufus* = red, from the characteristic colour of the nape and rump.

One was reported as seen at Penzance by the late Mr. Rodd (Zool. 1853, p. 3753; Birds of Cornwall, p. 69, 1880). The species inhabits South-eastern Europe, and Asia as far east as Turkestan.]

[*Hirundo bicolor.* *White-bellied Swallow.*

Hirundo bicolor, *Vieillot*, Ois. Am. Sept. i. p. 61 (1807).

Hirundo bicolor, *Gray*, p. 33; *Harting*, p. 125.
Tachycineta bicolor, *Newton*, ii. p. 363, note.

Bīcŏlor = of two colours, *bis* = twice, *cŏlor* = colour; from its uniformly dark upper and white lower parts.

One is reported by Wolley (Zool. 1853, p. 3806; *cf.* Newton, P. Z. S. 1860, p. 131, and Zool. 1860, p. 7145) as having occurred near Derby in 1850. The species is common throughout temperate North America.]

Genus **CHELIDON**, *F. Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 550.

Chelidon = χελιδών, a Swallow, in classical Greek; cf. *Hirundo*, p. 42.

Chelidon urbica. MARTIN.

Hirundo urbica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 344 (1766).

Hirundo urbica, *Naum.* vi. p. 75; *Macg.* iii. p. 573; *Hewitson*, p. 261; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 245; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 255; *Harting*, p. 35.

Chelidon urbica, *Gray*, p. 35; *Newton*, ii. p. 349; *Gould*, ii. pl. 6; *Dresser*, iii. p. 495.

Martin, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 222.

Urbīca = found in cities, *urbes*.

A summer visitant throughout the British Isles, excepting the Outer Hebrides. It breeds in most parts of Europe and North Africa, wintering south of Abyssinia.

Genus **COTILE**, *F. Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 550.

Cōtīle, from κωτῑλάς = the twitterer, a peculiar poetical feminine of κωτῑ́λος = prattling; it occurs in Anacreon, fr. 99, as the Bœotian name for the Swallow. *Cf.* H. T. Wharton, Ibis, 1879, p. 451.

Cotile riparia. SAND-MARTIN.

Hirundo riparia, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 344 (1766).

Hirundo riparia, *Naum.* vi. p. 100; *Macg.* iii. p. 595; *Hewitson*, p. 264; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 251; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 261; *Harting*, p. 35.

Cotyle riparia, *Gray*, p. 34; *Gould*, ii. pls. 7, 8; *Dresser*, iii. p. 505.

Cotile riparia, *Newton*, ii. p. 355.

Sand Martin, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 228.

Ripārĭa = that frequents river-banks, *ripæ*.

A summer visitant, breeding in every district except in Shetland. It is found throughout the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, wintering in Africa, India, and South America down to Brazil.

[Genus **PROGNE**, *Boie*, Isis, 1826, p. 971.

Prognē = Πρόκνη, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela and wife of Tereus, mythologically changed into a Swallow. From the root of περκνός = speckled, πέρκη = a perch, &c.

Progne purpurea. PURPLE MARTIN.

Hirundo purpurea, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 344 (1766).

Progne purpurea, *Gray*, p. 34; *Newton*, ii. p. 361; *Gould*, i. intr. p. li.

Hirundo purpurea, *Harting*, p. 125.

Purpŭrĕa = purple.

One is said to have been shot near Kingstown, co. Dublin, early in 1840. Common over the greater part of America; a summer visitor in North America.]

Section OSCINES CURVIROSTRES.

Family CERTHIIDÆ.

Genus **CERTHIA**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 184 (1766).

Certhĭa, the late Latin form of κέρθιος, a bird known to Aristotle.

Certhia familiaris. TREE-CREEPER.

Certhia familiaris, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 184 (1766).

Certhia familiaris, *Naum.* v. p. 398; *Macg.* iii. p. 33; *Hewitson*, p. 243; *Gray*, p. 39; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 165; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 170; *Newton*, i. p. 468; *Gould*, ii. pl. 64; *Harting*, p. 20; *Dresser*, iii. p. 195.

Common Creeper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 158.

Familiāris = friendly, from *familia* = the household.

Resident in all the wooded districts of the United Kingdom, except in the outer Scotch isles. The Tree-creeper, or one of its climatic varieties, occurs throughout the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

[*Tichodroma muraria.* *Wall-creeper.*

Tichodróma = that runs along a wall; from τεῖχος + δραμεῖν.

Certhia muraria, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 184 (1766).

Tichodroma muraria, *Naum.* v. p. 421; *Dresser*, iii. p. 207.

Murária = frequenting walls, *murus*.

Willughby (Orn. p. 99, 1576) observes that the Wall-creeper is said to have occurred in England; and one was found at Stratton, in Norfolk, by Robert Marsham, in 1792 (*cf.* his correspondence with Gilbert White, Trans. Norf. & Nor. Nat. Soc. ii. pp. 177–189, 1876); but there is no later record. It is an inhabitant of the mountain-ranges of Southern Europe, extending eastward to the Himalayas.]

Section OSCINES CONIROSTRES.

Family FRINGILLIDÆ.

Subfamily Fringillinæ.

[Genus **CYANOSPIZA**, *Baird*, Birds N. America, p. 500 (1858).

Cyanospíza, from κύανος = dark blue metal, and σπίζα = a small piping bird known to the Greeks.

Cyanospiza ciris. *Nonpareil Finch.*

Emberiza Ciris, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 313 (1766).

Spiza ciris, *Gray*, p. 101.

Círis = κεῖρις, a bird into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was said to have been changed. The fable (Virgil, *Ciris*, 488 ff., Ovid, *Metam.* 8, 151) described it as indued with wonderful colours.

A specimen was taken alive on Portland Island in 1802 (Montagu, Ornith. Dict. Suppl., under "Grosbeak, White-winged," fol. K. 2, 1813), which had evidently escaped from confinement. An inhabitant of Central and North America.]

Genus **CARDUELIS**, *Brisson*, Orn. iii. p. 53 (1760).

Carduēlis = a thistle-finch, in Pliny, *H. N.* 10. 42; from *cardŭus* = a thistle.

Carduelis elegans. Goldfinch.

Carduelis elegans, *Stephens*, Gen. Zool. xiv. p. 30 (1826).

Fringilla carduelis, *Naum.* v. p. 126; *Hewitson*, p. 196; *Gray*, p. 95; *Harting*, p. 27.

Carduelis elegans, *Macg.* i. p. 393; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 538; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 565; *Newton*, ii. p. 117; *Gould*, iii. pl. 36; *Dresser*, iii. p. 527.

Goldfinch, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 490.

Ēlĕgans = choice, elegant.

A resident or partial migrant in nearly every county. Almost universally distributed throughout the Western Palæarctic Region, though not reaching far north.

Genus **CHRYSOMITRIS**, *Boie*, Isis, 1828, p. 322.

Chrȳsomĭtris, χρυσόμιτρις = with a girdle or head-band of gold, from χρυσός + μίτρα.

[*Chrysomitris citrinella.* *Citril Finch.*

Fringilla Citrinella, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 320 (1766).

Fringilla citrinella, *Naum.* v. p. 155.

Chrysomitris citrinella, *Dresser*, iii. p. 535.

Citril Finch, *Newton*, ii. p. 113, note.

Citrinella, diminutive of *citrīnus*, for which see *Serinus*, p. 48.

One was said to have occurred in England (Zoologist, s. s. pp. 1984, 2022), through a mistake. An inhabitant of Central and Southern Europe, breeding in the mountainous districts; not known east of Constantinople, and only a rare straggler to the Cisatlantean subregion.]

Chrysomitris spinus. Siskin.

Fringilla Spinus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 322 (1766).

Fringilla spinus, *Naum.* v. p. 155; *Hewitson*, p. 198; *Gray*, p. 96; *Harting*, p. 27.

Carduelis spinus, *Macg.* i. p. 400; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 544; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 571; *Newton*, ii. p. 126.

Chrysomitris spinus, *Gould*, iii. pl. 37; *Dresser*, iii. p. 541.

Siskin, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 496.

Spīnus = σπίνος or σπῖνος, a small bird commonly eaten at Athens; from its shrill piping cry, σπίζω = I chirp shrilly.

A winter visitant to nearly every county, though rare in Cornwall and Shetland, and unknown in Orkney. It breeds regularly in many parts of Scotland, and occasionally in Ireland and England. It is found throughout the temperate portions of the Palæarctic Region.

[Genus **CRITHAGRA**, *Swainson*, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 348 (1827).

Crithagra, from κρῖθή = barley, and ἄγρα = hunting.

Crithagra chrysopyga. Yellow-rumped Seed-eater.

Crithagra chrysopyga, *Swainson*, Birds W. Africa, i. p. 206, fig. 17 (1837).

Crithagra chrysopyga, *Newton*, ii. p. 112, note.

Chrysopȳga = golden-rumped, from χρυσός + πῡγή.

One was reported by Mr. W. Hazel (Nat. 1853, p. 20) as having been taken near Portsmouth; it had probably escaped from captivity. A native of Africa.]

Genus **SERINUS**, *Koch*, Syst. d. baier. Zool. p. 228 (1816).

Serīnus, latinized from the French *Serin*, which is corrupted from *citrīnus* = citron-coloured, κίτρῐνος, from κίτριον = the citron-tree.

Serinus hortulanus. Serin.

Serinus hortulanus, *Koch*, Syst. d. baier. Zool. p. 22 (1816).

Fringilla serinus, *Naum.* v. p. 114; *Harting*, p. 112.
Serinus hortulanus, *Newton*, ii. p. 111; *Gould*, iii. pl. 38; *Dresser*, iii. p. 549.

Hortulānus = of or belonging to a small garden, *hortŭlus*, from *hortus* = a garden.

The Serin has been taken in Somersetshire and Sussex, and near London. It breeds in Central Europe, and in the whole southern portion of the Western Palæarctic Region.

[*Serinus canarius.* Canary.

Fringilla Canaria, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 321 (1766).

Serinus canarius, *Dresser*, iii. p. 557.

Canārius = from the Canary Isles.

An inhabitant only of the Canaries, Madeira, and the Azores. Specimens escaped from captivity are often met with in England.]

Genus **LIGURINUS**, *Koch*, Syst. d. baier. Zool. p. 230 (1816).

Ligŭrinus, not from λιγυρός = whistling; but latinized by Gaza from the Italian *Lucarino* = the Siskin, which is spelt variously and is said to be derived from *lūcus* = a grove.

Ligurinus chloris. Greenfinch.

Loxia Chloris, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 304 (1766).

Fringilla chloris, *Naum.* v. p. 62; *Gray*, p. 96.
Linaria chloris, *Macg.* i. p. 365.
Coccothraustes chloris, *Hewitson*, p. 204; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 527; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 552; *Newton*, ii. p. 105; *Harting*, p. 29.

Ligurinus chloris, *Gould*, iii. pl. 39; *Dresser*, iii. p. 567.
Greenfinch, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 479.

Chlōris = χλωρίς, a yellowish-green bird mentioned by Aristotle; from χλωρός = green.

Resident in suitable localities throughout the British Isles, except in Orkney and Shetland, where it is a winter visitant. Generally distributed throughout the Western Palæarctic Region.

Genus **COCCOTHRAUSTES**, *Brisson*, Orn. iii. p. 218 (1760).

Coccothraustēs = ὁ κοκκοθραύστης, the kernel-breaker, in Hesychius; from κόκκος + θραύω.

Coccothraustes vulgaris. Hawfinch.

Coccothraustes vulgaris, *Pallas*, Zoogr. Rosso-As. ii. p. 12 (1826).

Fringilla coccothraustes, *Naum.* iv. p. 435.
Coccothraustes atrogularis, *Macg.* i. p. 356.
Coccothraustes vulgaris, *Hewitson*, p. 205; *Gray*, p. 92; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 531; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 558; *Newton*, ii. p. 98; *Gould*, iii. pl. 40; *Harting*, p. 29; *Dresser*, iii. p. 575.
Hawfinch, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 483.

Vulgāris = common, from *vulgus* = the multitude.

In England the Hawfinch has occurred in winter in every county except Westmoreland; and in summer it breeds regularly in all the home counties, and occasionally in most others south of York and east of long. 2° W. It seems unknown in Wales; but it visits the S.E. of Ireland in winter, and may possibly have bred there. In Scotland it is an accidental winter visitant. It occurs, with more or less frequency, throughout the Palæarctic Region, except in some of the more northern parts.

Genus **PASSER**, *Brisson*, Orn. iii. p. 71 (1760).

Passer = a Sparrow, in classical Latin. The original form was probably **sparg-ter* (as *sparsus* = **spargtus*; *rs* then becomes *ss*, cf. *russum* for *rursum*), from the root of σποργίλος = some bird in Aristophanes (*Av.* 300), and of σπαργάω = I swell, meaning "the wanton bird"; akin to our "Sparrow."

Passer domesticus. House-Sparrow.

Fringilla domestica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 323 (1766).

Fringilla domestica, *Naum.* iv. p. 453.

Passer domesticus, *Macg.* i. p. 340; *Hewitson*, p. 209; *Gray*, p. 100; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 521; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 546; *Newton*, ii. p. 89; *Gould*, iii. pl. 32; *Harting*, p. 28; *Dresser*, iii. p. 587.

House Sparrow, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 474.

Domesticus = of or belonging to a house, *dŏmus*.

Universally resident in Great Britain, save in a few isolated and desolate spots. Common throughout the Palæarctic Region. It has been introduced in North America and in most of our colonies.

Passer montanus. Tree-Sparrow.

Fringilla montana, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 324 (1766).

Fringilla montana, *Naum.* iv. p. 480.

Passer montanus, *Macg.* i. p. 351; *Hewitson*, p. 207; *Gray*, p. 100; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 516; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 541; *Newton*, ii. p. 82; *Gould*, iii. pl. 33; *Harting*, p. 28; *Dresser*, iii. p. 597.

Tree Sparrow, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 469.

Montānus = of or belonging to mountains, *montes*.

Sporadically distributed over most of England, except in the extreme west and south; not known to breed in Wales or the west of Scotland; it is said to be resident near Dublin, but is unknown elsewhere in Ireland. It occurs throughout the Palæarctic Region, and in the Indian Region as far south as Java.

Genus **FRINGILLA**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 317 (1766).

Fringilla = some small bird, in classical Latin; probably akin to *frĭgo* = I squeak, *frĭgūtio* = I twitter, *φρῠγίλος* = some bird in Aristophanes, *Av.* 762, 875, etc.

Fringilla cælebs. CHAFFINCH.

Fringilla cœlebs, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 318 (1766).

Fringilla cœlebs, *Naum.* v. p. 13; *Macg.* i. p. 329; *Hewitson*, p. 192; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 507; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 532; *Newton*, ii. p. 68; *Gould*, iii. pl. 34; *Harting*, p. 27; *Dresser*, iv. p. 3.

Fringilla cælebs, *Gray*, p. 94.

Chaffinch, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 460.

Cælebs = unmarried, single; because Linnæus noticed that female Chaffinches emigrate southwards from Sweden in autumn, leaving the males "celibate" till spring.

Resident and generally distributed, except in the Hebrides. It occurs throughout the Western Palæarctic Region, though very rare in North-west Africa, where it is replaced by *F. spodiogena*.

Fringilla montifringilla. BRAMBLING.

Fringilla Montifringilla, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 318 (1766).

Fringilla montifringilla, *Naum.* v. p. 44; *Macg.* i. p. 335; *Hewitson*, p. 194; *Gray*, p. 94; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 512; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 537; *Newton*, ii. p. 75; *Gould*, iii. pl. 35; *Harting*, p. 27; *Dresser*, iv. p. 15.

Mountain Finch, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 465.

Montifringilla = mountain-finch; from *mons* + *fringilla*.

A winter visitant, irregular only in the midland and western districts, throughout the British Isles; it has once been known to breed in Perthshire. Found in most districts of the Palæarctic Region, it rarely breeds south of lat. 60° N.

Genus **LINOTA**, *Bonaparte*, Comp. List, p. 34 (1838).

Līnōta, coined by Bonaparte from *līnum* = flax, on the analogy of the French Linotte.

Linota cannabina. Linnet.

Fringilla cannabina, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 322 (1766).
Fringilla cannabina, *Naum.* v. p. 80; *Hewitson*, p. 200; *Gray*, p. 97.
Linaria cannabina, *Macg.* i. p. 371; *Dresser*, iv. p. 31.
Linota cannabina, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 550; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 577; *Newton*, ii. p. 153; *Gould*, iii. pl. 49; *Harting*, p. 27.
Common Linnet, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 502.

Cannăbīna, from κανναβίνος = of hemp, κάννᾰβις.

Generally resident, though partly migratory, throughout the British Isles. It occurs over the whole of the Western Palæarctic Region, except in the extreme north.

Linota linaria. Mealy Redpoll.

Fringilla Linaria, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 322 (1766).
Fringilla linaria, *Naum.* v. p. 173.
Linaria borealis, *Macg.* i. p. 388.
Fringilla canescens, *Hewitson*, p. 202 *.
Fringilla borealis, *Gray*, p. 99.
Linota canescens, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 556; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 583.
Linota linaria, *Newton*, ii. p. 133; *Harting*, p. 28; *Dresser*, iv. p. 37.
Ægiothus linaria, *Gould*, iii. pl. 51.
Mealy Redpole, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 508.

Līnārĭa = of or belonging to flax, *līnum*.

An irregular winter visitant to the eastern coast from Shetland southwards; unknown in the west, save in the south of Scotland, and on a single occasion in Ireland. An inhabitant of the more northern parts of both hemispheres,

breeding chiefly in the birch-region, and straying southwards in winter.

Linota rufescens. Lesser Redpoll.

Linaria rufescens, *Vieillot*, Mem. R. Ac. Sc. Tor. xxiii. p. 202 (1816).

Linaria minor, *Macg.* i. p. 383.
Fringilla linaria, *Hewitson*, p. 201; *Gray*, p. 98.
Linota linaria, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 562; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 589.
Linota rufescens, *Newton*, ii. p. 146; *Harting*, p. 28; *Dresser*, iv. p. 47.
Ægiothus rufescens, *Gould*, iii. pl. 52.
Lesser Redpole, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 514.

Rufescens = becoming red, reddish; from *rūfus* = red.

Resident in Scotland and the north of England; a winter visitant to the south, where, however, individuals often remain to breed. A winter visitant to France and the Netherlands.

Linota hornemanni. Greenland Redpoll.

Linota hornemanni, *Holböll*, Naturh. Tidssk. iv. p. 398 (1843).

Linota hornemanni, *Newton*, ii. pp. 141, 143; *Dresser*, iv. p. 55.

Named in honour of the Danish naturalist Jens Wilken Hornemann, b. 1770, d. 1841.

One was killed in April 1855 on the sea-banks near Whitburn, Durham (Hancock, Birds of North. and Durham, p. 54, pl. 5). Common in Greenland, rare in Iceland, and accidental in Europe.

Linota flavirostris. Twite.

Fringilla flavirostris, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 322 (1766).
Fringilla montium, *Naum.* v. p. 103; *Hewitson*, p. 203.

Linaria flavirostris, *Macg.* i. p. 379.
Fringilla flavirostris, *Gray*, p. 99.
Linota montium, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 569; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 596; *Gould*, iii. pl. 50.
Linota flavirostris, *Newton*, ii. p. 160; *Harting*, p. 28; *Dresser*, iv. p. 59.
Mountain Linnet, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 521.

Flāvĭrostris = yellow-billed, from *flāvus* + *rostrum*.

A winter visitor to the eastern and southern parts of England. In the midland counties, and thence northward to Shetland and in Ireland it is found throughout the year. It breeds in various countries of Northern Europe, south of the Arctic Circle; in autumn it visits most parts of the continent down to the Mediterranean.

Subfamily Loxiinæ.

Genus **CARPODACUS**, *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. p. 161 (1829).

Carpodăcus = fruit-biting, from καρπός + δάκνω.

Carpodacus erythrinus. Rosy Bullfinch.

Pyrrhula erythrina, *Pallas*, N. Comm. Ac. Sci. Imp. Petr. xiv. p. 587 (1770).

Pyrrhula erythrina, *Naum.* iv. p. 418; *Newton*, ii. p. 172.
Carpodacus erythrinus, *Gould*, iii. pl. 43; *Harting*, p. 112; *Dresser*, iv. p. 75.

Erythrīnus = ἐρυθρῖνος, a kind of red mullet mentioned by Aristotle, *H. A.* iv. 11, 8; from ἐρυθρός = red.

This species has occurred once near Brighton and once in Middlesex. It breeds in Finland, and is found throughout the Russian Empire, visiting India and China in winter; it is only a wanderer to Western Europe.

Genus **PYRRHULA,** *Brisson,* Orn. iii. p. 308 (1760).

Pyrrhŭla, latinized from πυρρούλας, a red-coloured bird mentioned by Aristotle, *H. A.* viii. 3, 5; from πυρρός = the colour of flame, πῦρ, and perhaps οὐρα = a tail, as some texts read πυρρούρας, the received form being used to avoid a third ρ.

Pyrrhula europæa. BULLFINCH.

Pyrrhula europæa, *Vieillot,* Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. iv. p. 286 (1816).

Loxia Pyrrhula, *Linn.* S. N. i. p. 300 (1766).

Pyrrhula vulgaris, *Naum.* iv. p. 383; *Hewitson,* p. 211; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 574; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 601; *Gould,* iii. pls. 41, 42; *Harting,* p. 29.

Pyrrhula pileata, *Macg.* i. p. 407.

Pyrrhula rubicilla, *Gray,* p. 109.

Pyrrhula europæa, *Newton,* ii. p. 166; *Dresser,* iv. p. 101.

Bullfinch, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 1.

Europæa = European.

Resident throughout the British Isles, except in the Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland, where it is a rare straggler. Inhabits the continent of Europe, from Germany westward; unknown in Norway and the south of Spain.

Genus **PINICOLA,** *Vieillot,* Ois. Am. Sept. i. p. iv, pl. 1. f. 13 (1807).

Pinĭcŏla, from *pīnus* = a pine-tree, and *cŏlo* = I inhabit.

Pinicola enucleator. PINE-GROSBEAK.

Loxia Enucleator, *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 299 (1766).

Pyrrhula enucleator, *Naum.* iv. p. 403; *Macg.* i. p. 411; *Hewitson,* p. 210*; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 581; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 608; *Newton,* ii. p. 177.

Strobilophaga enucleator, *Gray,* p. 109.

Pinicola enucleator, *Gould*, iii. pl. 44; *Harting*, p. 113; *Dresser*, iv. p. 111.
Pine Grosbeak, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 8.

Enuclēātor, from *ē-nuclĕo* = I take out the kernel, *nuclĕus*.

Has occurred at Harrow, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, and near Exeter: many other instances of its having been observed in various localities are on record, but few, if any, are worthy of credit (*cf.* J. H. Gurney, jun., Zoologist, 1877, pp. 242–250). It inhabits the conifer-zone of the northern parts of both the Old and the New Worlds, rarely straying southwards; unknown in India; of doubtful occurrence in China and Japan.

Genus **LOXIA**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 299 (1766).

Loxĭa, from λοξός = crosswise; a mediæval name.

Loxia pityopsittacus. Parrot Crossbill.

Loxia Pytiopsittacus, *Bechstein*, Orn. Taschenb. i. p. 106 (1802).

Loxia pytiopsittacus, *Naum.* iv. p. 339; *Macg.* i. p. 429; *Gray*, p. 111.
Loxia pityopsittacus, *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 24; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 23; *Newton*, ii. p. 207; *Gould*, iii. pl. 46; *Harting*, p. 114; *Dresser*, iv. p. 121.
Parrot Crossbill, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 34.

Pĭtyopsittăcus, from πίτυς, gen. πίτυος, a pine tree, and ψίττακος = a parrot.

A rare visitor, examples having been obtained in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, and Hampshire, and twice in Scotland. It breeds in the pine-forests of Scandinavia and Northern Russia, and in winter strays as far as France and Italy.

Loxia curvirostra. Crossbill.

Loxia Curvirostra, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 299 (1766).
Loxia curvirostra, *Naum.* iv. p. 356; *Hewitson*, p. 212; *Gray*,

p. 110; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 1; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 1; *Newton*, ii. p. 187; *Gould*, iii. pl. 45; *Harting*, p. 29; *Dresser*, iv. p. 127.

Loxia europæa, *Macg.* i. p. 417.

Common Crossbill, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 14.

Curvīrostra = with a curved beak, from *curvus* + *rostrum*.

An irregular and uncertain visitant, chiefly between midsummer and February, to almost every part of the British Isles; it breeds in many localities intermittently; and the native birds are at irregular intervals supplemented by nomadic flights. It occurs in the pine-districts of the whole Palæarctic Region, either as a resident or a wanderer.

Loxia leucoptera. White-winged Crossbill.

Loxia leucoptera, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 844 (1788).

Loxia leucoptera, *Naum.* xiii. p. 188; *Macg.* iii. p. 689; *Gray*, p. 111; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 28; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 33; *Newton*, ii. p. 218; *Gould*, iii. pl. 48; *Harting*, p. 116; *Dresser*, iv. p. 137.

White-winged Crossbill, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 38.

Leucoptĕra = white-winged, from λευκός + πτερόν.

One was killed near Worcester (1838), one at Exmouth (1845), and one was caught at sea off Great Yarmouth (1870). Inhabits northern North America. It has occurred in Heligoland.

Loxia bifasciata. Two-barred Crossbill.

Crucirostra bifasciata, *C. L. Brehm*, Ornis, iii. p. 85 (1827).

Loxia bifasciata, *Gray*, p. 111; *Yarr.* ed. 3, ii. p. 27; *Newton*, ii. p. 211; *Gould*, iii. pl. 47; *Harting*, p. 115; *Dresser*, iv. p. 141.

Bifasciāta = with two bands, from *bis* + *fascĭa*.

Small flocks have occurred in Cumberland and Suffolk,

and single specimens in Cornwall, Essex, and Ireland; many other recorded instances are open to considerable doubt. This Crossbill is a native of Siberia and Northern Russia, but occasionally strays as far as Switzerland in winter.

Subfamily EMBERIZINÆ.

Genus **EMBERIZA**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 308 (1766).

Emberiza, latinized from the Old German Embritz; cf. modern German Ammer, our Yellow Hammer.

Emberiza melanocephala. BLACK-HEADED BUNTING.

Emberiza melanocephala, *Scopoli*, Ann. I. H. N. p. 142 (1769).

Emberiza melanocephala, *Naum.* iv. p. 227; *Harting*, p. 112; *Dresser*, iv. p. 151.

Euspiza melanocephala, *Newton*, ii. p. 64; *Gould*, iii. pl. 28.

Mĕlănōcĕphăla = black-headed, from μέλας + κεφαλή.

Has been shot once near Brighton (November 1868) and has also occurred in Heligoland and France. A summer visitor to South-eastern Europe and Persia, wintering in Northern India.

Emberiza miliaria. CORN-BUNTING.

Emberiza Miliaria, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 308 (1766).

Emberiza miliaria, *Naum.* iv. p. 213; *Macg.* i. p. 440; *Hewitson*, p. 186; *Gray*, p. 101; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 479; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 504; *Newton*, ii. p. 38; *Harting*, p. 26; *Dresser*, iv. p. 163.

Crithophaga miliaria, *Gould*, iii. pl. 26.

Common Bunting, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 433.

Mĭlĭārĭa = that feeds on millet, *mĭlĭum*.

Resident, or locally migrant, in cultivated districts throughout the British Isles. Dispersed throughout the central and southern parts of the Palæarctic Region as far east as Turkestan.

Emberiza citrinella. Yellow Hammer.

Emberiza Citrinella, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 309 (1766).

Emberiza citrinella, *Naum.* iv. p. 234; *Macg.* i. p. 445; *Hewitson*, p. 188; *Gray*, p. 103; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 490; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 515; *Newton*, ii. p. 43; *Gould*, iii. pl. 22 *Harting*, p. 26; *Dresser*, iv. p. 171.

Yellow Bunting, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 443.

Citrinella, diminutive of *citrīnus*, for which see *Serinus*, p. 48.

Resident in, or a winter immigrant to, every part of Great Britain. Occurs generally in Europe, and in Western Asia as far east as Turkestan.

Emberiza cirlus. Cirl Bunting.

Emberiza Cirlus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 311 (1766).

Emberiza cirlus, *Naum.* iv. p. 251; *Macg.* i. p. 450; *Hewitson*, p. 190; *Gray*, p. 104; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 495; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 520; *Newton*, ii. p. 50; *Gould*, iii. pl. 23; *Harting*, p. 26; *Dresser*, iv. p. 177.

Cirl Bunting, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 448.

Cirlus, like the German Zirl-ammer, is from the Italian *zirlare* = to chirp, to cry *zi zi* (*cf.* Klein, *Hist. Av. Prodr.* p. 91, 1750). The bird is still called *Zizi* in Piedmont; and Salvadori (*Fauna d'Italia*, p. 138) gives *Zivolo*, *Zigolo*, &c., as its common Italian names.

Locally resident in all the southern counties of England, except the extreme east: has once been recorded from Banff, and has occurred in Ireland. Common in Central and Southern Europe, and in some parts of Algeria and Asia Minor.

Emberiza hortulana. Ortolan Bunting.

Emberiza Hortulana, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 309 (1766).

Emberiza hortulana, *Naum.* iv. p. 258; *Macg.* i. p. 457; *Hewitson*, p. 191; *Gray*, p. 103; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 502 *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 527; *Newton*, ii. p. 57; *Harting*, p. 27; *Dresser*, iv. p. 185.

Glycyspina hortulana, *Gould*, iii. pl. 27.

Ortolan Bunting, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 455.

Hortŭlāna = of or belonging to a small garden, *hortŭlus*, dimin. of *hortus*.

Has occurred several times, chiefly in spring and autumn, in the south and east of England; rarely in Scotland, and never in Ireland. A summer visitor to temperate Europe and Central Asia, breeding as far north as Trondhjem in Norway. Winters in North Africa and Western India.

Emberiza rustica. Rustic Bunting.

Emberiza rustica, *Pallas*, Reis. Russ. Reichs, iii. p. 698 (1776).

Emberiza rustica, *Naum.* xiii. p. 180; *Newton*, ii. p. 29; *Gould*, iii. pl. 24; *Harting*, p. 111; *Dresser*, iv. p. 229.

Rustĭca = of or belonging to the country, *rus*.

Has occurred near Brighton, October 1867, and in Yorkshire, September 1881 (Wm. Eagle Clarke, Ibis, 1882, p. 182). Breeds in North-eastern Europe and Northern Siberia, straying occasionally into Western Europe.

Emberiza pusilla. Little Bunting.

Emberiza pusilla, *Pallas*, Reis. Russ. Reichs, iii. p. 697 (1776).

Emberiza pusilla, *Naum.* xiii. p. 175; *Newton*, ii. p. 34; *Gould*, iii. pl. 25; *Harting*, p. 111; *Dresser*, iv. p. 235.

Pŭsilla = very small; from *pūsus* = a little boy.

Has been caught once near Brighton, November 1864. Breeds in North-eastern Europe and Siberia, and occasionally

visits many parts of the continent. Winters in India and in China.

Emberiza schœniclus. Reed-Bunting.

Emberiza Schœniclus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 311 (1766).

Emberiza schœniclus, *Naum.* iv. p. 280; *Hewitson*, p. 187; *Gray*, p. 102; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 484; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 509; *Newton*, ii. p. 23; *Harting*, p. 26; *Dresser*, iv. p. 241.
Emberiza schœniculus, *Macg.* i. p. 453.
Schœnicola arundinacea, *Gould*, iii. pl. 29.
Black-headed Bunting, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 438.

Schœnĭclus = σχοίνικλος, a certain water-bird mentioned by Aristotle, *H. A.* viii. 3, 13; from σχοῖνος = a rush.

Resident in suitable localities in the British Isles, and generally distributed throughout the Palæarctic Region; it has occurred once in India, near Delhi.

Genus **CALCARIUS**, *Bechstein*, Ornith. Tasch. p. 130 (1803).

Calcārĭus = furnished with a spur, *calcar*.

Calcarius lapponicus. Lapland Bunting.

Fringilla lapponica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 317 (1766).

Emberiza lapponica, *Naum.* iv. p. 319; *Harting*, p. 25.
Plectrophanes lapponica, *Macg.* i. p. 469; *Hewitson*, p. 182; *Gray*, p. 105; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 465; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 490.
Plectrophanes lapponicus, *Newton*, ii. p. 15; *Dresser*, iv. p. 253.
Centrophanes lapponica, *Gould*, iii. pl. 30.
Lapland Bunting, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 421.

Lappōnĭca = of Lapland.

Has occurred, chiefly in autumn, near Brighton and London, as well as in Norfolk, Shropshire, Lancashire, and Westmore-

land, and twice in Caithness. A circumpolar bird, breeding in the Arctic regions of both hemispheres and going south in winter.

Genus **PLECTROPHANES,** *Meyer,* Zusätze u. Ber. z. Mey. u. Wolf's Taschenb. deutsch. Vög. p. 56 (1822).

Plĕctrophănes, from πλῆκτρον = a spur, and φαίνω = I show.

Plectrophanes nivalis. Snow-Bunting.

Emberiza nivalis, *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 308 (1766).

Emberiza nivalis, *Naum.* iv. p. 297; *Harting,* p. 25.

Plectrophanes nivalis, *Macg.* i. p. 460; *Hewitson,* p. 184; *Gray,* p. 104; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 470; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 495; *Newton,* ii. p. 1; *Gould,* iii. pl. 31; *Dresser,* iv. p. 261.

Snow Bunting, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 425.

Nivālis = snowy, from *nix,* gen. *nivis,* = snow.

Breeds sparingly in the highlands and northern isles of Scotland; a regular winter visitor to many parts of Great Britain. Common in summer round the whole Arctic Circle, straying irregularly southward in winter.

[Genus **ZONOTRICHIA,** *Swainson,* Fauna Bor.-Am. vol. ii. p. 493 (1831).

Zōnotrīchĭa, from ζώνη = a girdle, and τρῖχίας = one that is hairy, the name being probably suggested by the feathers of the head being, in some species, coloured in a sort of zone.

Zonotrichia albicollis. *White-throated Song-Sparrow.*

Fringilla albicollis, *Gmelin,* Syst. Nat. i. p. 921 (1788).

Zonotrichia albicollis, *Newton,* ii. p. 67, note.

Albicollis = white-necked, *albus* = white, *collum* = the neck.

One was recorded from near Aberdeen, August 17, 1867 (Proc. N. H. Soc. Glasgow, i. p. 209, and P. Z. S. 1870, p. 52),

and another from near Brighton, March 22, 1872 (P. Z. S. 1872, p. 681); but both may have escaped from confinement. Common in eastern North America.]

Section OSCINES CULTRIROSTRES.

[Family ICTERIDÆ.

Genus **AGELÆUS**, *Vieillot*, Analyse, p. 33 (1816).

Agelæus = ἀγελαῖος, gregarious, belonging to a herd, ἀγέλη.

Agelæus phœniceus. *Red-winged Starling.*

Oriolus phoeniceus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 161 (1766).

Agelaius phœniceus, *Gray*, p. 92; *Yarr.* ed. 3, ii. p. 39; *Gould*, i. Intr. p. lxxxviii.

Agelæus phœniceus, *Newton*, ii. p. 223; *Harting*, p. 117.

Phœnicĕus = φοινίκεος, purple-red, *puniceus*; from the root of φοινός, Hebrew *puah*, red.

Nearly a dozen examples have occurred in the British Isles; but it is doubtful how many of these were truly wild. Common in the United States, migrating southwards as far as Central America.]

[Genus **STURNELLA**, *Vieillot*, Analyse, p. 34 (1816).

Sturnella, diminutive of *Sturnus*, q. v.

Sturnella magna. *American Meadow-Starling.*

Alauda magna, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 289 (1766).
(Sturnus ludovicianus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 290.)

Sturnella magna, *Gray*, p. 92; *Harting*, p. 118.
Sturnella ludoviciana, *Gould*, i. Intr. p. lxxxix.

One was seen in Norfolk, October 1854, another was shot in Suffolk, March 1860, and a third was obtained near Cheltenham. Abundant in the United States of America.]

[Genus **SCOLECOPHAGUS**, *Swainson*, Faun. Bor.-Amer. ii. p. 494 (1831).

Scŏlēcophăgus = worm-eating, from σκώληξ + φαγεῖν.

Scolecophagus ferrugineus. *Rusty Grackle.*

Oriolus ferrugineus, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 393 (1788).

Ferrūgĭnĕus = of the colour of iron-rust, *ferrūgo*, from *ferrum* = iron.

One was shot near Cardiff, October 4, 1881 (Seebohm, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 968). Common in North America, breeding in the northern regions, up to the limit of forest-growth, from Labrador to Alaska, and migrating southwards in winter.]

Family STURNIDÆ.

Genus **STURNUS**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 290 (1766).

Sturnus, the name in Pliny, perhaps akin to ψάρ, *strix*, *turdus*, *trissāre* = to twitter (Vaniçek). The derivation from *stella* = a star, is clearly fanciful; "Starling" is merely the diminutive of "stare," German "Staar," from the same root as *sturnus*.

Sturnus vulgaris. Starling.

Sturnus vulgaris, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 290 (1766).

Sturnus vulgaris, *Naum.* ii. p. 187; *Hewitson*, p. 216; *Gray*, p. 91; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 40; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 44; *Newton*, ii. p. 228; *Gould*, iii. pls. 53, 54; *Harting*, p. 30; *Dresser*, iv. p. 405.

Sturnus guttatus, *Macg.* i. p. 595.

Common Starling, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 44.

Vulgāris = common.

Resident or locally migrant throughout the British Isles. It occurs from the Azores to Persia and Northern India; rare north of lat. 60° N.; a winter visitant to the shores of the Mediterranean.

Genus **PASTOR**, *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. p. 82 (1815).

Pastor = a herdsman, from *pasco* = I pasture, feed.

Pastor roseus. Rose-coloured Pastor.

Turdus roseus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 294 (1766).

Merula rosea, *Naum.* ii. p. 206.

Thremmaphilus roseus, *Macg.* i. p. 613.

Pastor roseus, *Hewitson*, p. 217; *Gray*, p. 90; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 48; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 52; *Newton*, ii. p. 243; *Gould*, iii. pls. 55, 56; *Harting*, p. 30; *Dresser*, iv. p. 423.

Rose-coloured Pastor, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 51.

Rŏsĕus = rose-coloured, from *rŏsa* = a rose.

An irregular visitant, chiefly after midsummer, to nearly every part of the British Isles. Breeds in Western Asia, and, irregularly, as far west as Switzerland; a regular winter visitant to India.

Family CORVIDÆ.

Genus **PYRRHOCORAX**, *Vieillot*, Analyse, p. 36 (1816).

Pyrrhŏcŏrax = *πυῤῥοκόραξ*, a Crow with a reddish beak, in Pliny, *N. H.* x. 68; from *πυῤῥός* = the colour of fire, *πῦρ*, and *κόραξ* = a Crow.

Pyrrhocorax graculus. Chough.

Corvus Graculus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 158 (1766).

Corvus graculus, *Naum.* ii. p. 114.

Fregilus graculus, *Macg.* i. p. 587; *Hewitson*, p. 218; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 54; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 58; *Gould*, iii. pl. 62.

Coracia gracula, *Gray*, p. 89.

Pyrrhocorax graculus, *Harting*, p. 30; *Newton*, ii. p. 252; *Dresser*, iv. p. 437.

Chough, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 56.

Grăcŭlus = a Jackdaw, in late classical Latin. Akin to *gallus* = a Cock, *garrio* = I chatter, &c.

A local resident, principally on the sea-cliffs of Great Britain westward from Hampshire and northward to the Hebrides; also in Ireland and the Channel Islands. It occurs

locally throughout the mountainous districts of the Palæarctic Region, except in the north.

Genus **NUCIFRAGA**, *Brisson*, Orn. ii. p. 58 (1760).

Nŭcĭfrăga, from *nux* = a nut, and *frango* = I break.

Nucifraga caryocatactes. Nutcracker.

Corvus Caryocatactes, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 157 (1766).

Corvus caryocadactes, *Naum.* ii. p. 130.

Nucifraga caryocatactes, *Macg.* i. p. 583; *Gray*, p. 85; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 125; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 130; *Newton*, ii. p. 330; *Gould*, iii. pl. 65, 66; *Harting*, p. 118; *Dresser*, iv. p. 451.

Nutcracker, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 122.

Cărўŏcătactēs = καρυοκατάκτης, a Nutcracker in Athenæus, 53 B; from κάρυον = a nut, and κατ-άγνῡμι = I break in pieces.

Has occurred in Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Devonshire, and Flintshire, perhaps only once in Scotland, and never in Ireland. Breeds in the northern and mountainous districts of Europe down to the Pyrenees; also occurs from Siberia to Japan.

Genus **GARRULUS**, *Brisson*, Orn. ii. p. 46 (1760).

Garrŭlus = a Jay, in late Latin; from *garrŭlus* = chattering, from *garrio* = I chatter.

Garrulus glandarius. Jay.

Corvus glandarius, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 156 (1766).

Corvus glandarius, *Naum.* ii. p. 122.

Garrulus glandarius, *Macg.* i. p. 576; *Hewitson*, p. 237; *Gray*, p. 84; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 119; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 124; *Newton*, ii. p. 323; *Gould*, iii. pl. 64; *Harting*, p. 32; *Dresser*, iv. p. 481.

Jay, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 116.

Glandārĭus = of or feeding on acorns, *glandes*.

Resident in wooded districts throughout England, becoming

rarer towards the north; unknown in Orkney. In Ireland it occurs only in the southern counties at the present day. This particular form of *Garrulus* seems to be peculiar to Europe.

Genus **PICA**, *Brisson*, Orn. ii. p. 35 (1760).

Pica = a Magpie, in classical Latin. Feminine of *Picus*, *q. v.*

Pica rustica. MAGPIE.

Corvus rusticus, *Scopoli*, Ann. I. Hist. Nat. p. 38 (1769).

Corvus Pica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 157 (1766).

Corvus pica, *Naum.* ii. p. 101.

Pica melanoleuca, *Macg.* i. p. 562.

Pica caudata, *Hewitson*, p. 234; *Gray*, p. 85; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 109; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 114; *Gould*, iii. pl. 63; *Harting*, p. 31.

Pica rustica, *Newton*, ii. p. 312; *Dresser*, iv. p. 509.

Magpie, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 107.

Rustĭca = of or belonging to the country, *rus*.

Resident in every county of England; commoner in Scotland, except in the more remote isles; and abundant in Ireland. Generally distributed throughout the Palæarctic Region and Western and Northern North America.

Genus **CORVUS**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 155 (1766).

Corvus = the Raven, in classical Latin. Akin to *κόραξ*, *cornix*, *corone*, our Raven, Rook, and to *κρώζω* = I caw, *κράζω* = I cry, and Engl. to "ring."

Corvus monedula. JACKDAW.

Corvus Monedula, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 156 (1766).

Corvus monedula, *Naum.* ii. p. 93; *Macg.* i. p. 552; *Hewitson*, p. 232; *Gray*, p. 87; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 103; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 108; *Newton*, ii. p. 305; *Dresser*, iv. p. 523; *Gould*, iii. pl. 61; *Harting*, p. 31.

Jackdaw, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 102.

Mŏnĕdŭla = a Daw, in classical Latin. Derived by Ovid, in his account of the nymph Arne being mythically turned into a Daw for having betrayed her

country for gold (*Metam.* vii. 466), from *monēta* = money, and *edo* = I eat. But some MSS. of Plautus read *monerula*, as if from the root of μἴνὔρός = complaining in a low tone, *μινυρίζω* = *minurio* = I warble, twitter, *mintrare* = to squeak like a mouse, &c. (Vaniçek).

Resident throughout the United Kingdom, except in the more distant northern islands. It occurs in most parts of Europe, although very local in the south, and in Northern Africa.

Corvus corone. Carrion-Crow.

Corvus Corone, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 155 (1766).

Corvus corone, *Naum.* ii. p. 54; *Macg.* i. p. 516; *Hewitson*, p. 222; *Gray*, p. 88; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 78; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 82; *Newton*, ii. p. 274; *Gould*, iii. pl. 58; *Harting*, p. 31; *Dresser*, iv. p. 531.

Carrion Crow, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 79.

Cŏrōne = κορώνη, a Crow, in classical Greek and Latin. See under *Corvus* for the derivation.

Breeds throughout the cultivated parts of England and Wales, more rarely in Scotland, and seldom in Ireland. Of less general occurrence in winter. It inhabits most parts of Europe and Northern Asia, ranging into North-western India and China.

Corvus cornix. Hooded Crow.

Corvus Cornix, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 156 (1766).

Corvus cornix, *Naum.* ii. p. 65; *Macg.* i. p. 529; *Hewitson*, p. 224; *Gray*, p. 88; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 82; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 86; *Newton*, ii. p. 275; *Gould*, iii. pl. 59; *Harting*, p. 31; *Dresser*, iv. p. 543.

Hooded Crow, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 83.

Cornix = a Crow, in classical Latin. Akin to *Corvus*, *q. v.*

Breeds in most parts of Scotland and Ireland; very rarely in England, except in the Isle of Man. A winter visitant to all parts of England, especially the eastern counties. It is found in Central and Southern Europe and in Eastern Siberia.

Corvus frugilegus. Rook.

Corvus frugilegus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 156 (1766).

Corvus frugilegus, *Naum.* ii. p. 78; *Macg.* i. p. 535; *Hewitson*, p. 226; *Gray*, p. 87; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 91; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 95; *Newton*, ii. p. 289; *Gould*, iii. pl. 60; *Harting*, p. 31; *Dresser*, iv. p. 551.

Rook, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 91.

Frūgĭlĕgus = fruit-gathering, a poetical epithet of the ant in Ovid, *Metam.* vii. 624; from *frūges* + *lĕgo*.

Resident and locally migrant throughout the whole of the mainland of the United Kingdom, rarer towards the extreme north, and only known as a straggler to most of the Scotch Isles. It occurs throughout Europe, and ranges into Central Asia and North-western India.

Corvus corax. Raven.

Corvus Corax, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 155 (1766).

Corvus corax, *Naum.* ii. p. 43; *Macg.* i. p. 498; *Hewitson*, p. 220; *Gray*, p. 86; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 61; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 65; *Newton*, ii. p. 259; *Gould*, iii. pl. 57; *Harting*, p. 30; *Dresser*, iv. p. 567.

Raven, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 63.

Cŏrax = κόραξ, a Raven or Crow, in classical authors. Akin to our "Rook," from the root κρώζω = I caw, καρκαίρω = I ring.

Resident in some of the wilder parts of the interior and on the coasts of England; more frequent in Scotland, especially on the west coast, and in Ireland. It is found throughout the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Section OSCINES SCUTELLIPLANTARES.

Family ALAUDIDÆ.

Genus **ALAUDA**, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 287 (1766).

Alauda = the Sky-Lark, in Pliny, *N. H.* xi. 44; said to be a Celtic word, meaning "great songstress," from *al* = high or great, and *aud* = a song. Cf. French *alouette*, Breton *al'choueder*.

Alauda arvensis. Sky-Lark.

Alauda arvensis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 287 (1766).

Alauda arvensis, *Naum.* iv. p. 156; *Macg.* ii. p. 163; *Hewitson*, p. 176; *Gray*, p. 106; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 447; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 472; *Newton*, i. p. 614; *Gould*, iii. pl. 15; *Harting*, p. 24; *Dresser*, iv. p. 307.

Sky Lark, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 409.

Arvensis = pertaining to a field, *arvum*.

Resident throughout the British Isles, except that some individuals, chiefly from the more northern districts, go southwards in winter. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region generally.

Alauda arborea. Wood-Lark.

Alauda arborea, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 287 (1766)

Alauda arborea, *Naum.* iv. p. 192; *Macg.* ii. p. 174; *Hewitson*, p. 179; *Gray*, p. 106; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 459; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 484; *Newton*, i. p. 625; *Gould*, iii. pl. 16; *Harting*, p. 25; *Dresser*, iv. p. 321.

Wood Lark, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 417.

Arbŏrĕa = pertaining to a tree, *arbor*.

Locally resident in the south and west of England and in Wales, rare in the east and north; more rare and local in Scotland. In Ireland it is a winter visitant. Unequally distributed over the Western Palæarctic Region south of latitude 60° N.

Alauda cristata. Crested Lark.

Alauda cristata, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 288 (1766).

Alauda cristata, *Naum.* iv. p. 134; *Hewitson*, p. 178; *Gray*, p. 107; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 455; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 480; *Newton*, i. p. 632; *Harting*, p. 110.

Galerita cristata, *Gould*, iii. pl. 17; *Dresser*, iv. p. 285.

Cristāta = furnished with a crest, *crista*.

A rare straggler, chiefly late in autumn, to the south coast of England; it is also said to have occurred near Dublin. It is found in most parts of Continental Europe and Asia.

Genus **CALANDRELLA**, *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. p. 39 (1829).

Calandrella, diminutive of κάλανδρα, for which see the next species.

Calandrella brachydactyla. Short-toed Lark.

Alauda brachydactila, *Leisler*, Ann. d. Wett. Ges. f. d. ges. Nat. iii. p. 357 (1814).

Alauda brachydactyla, *Naum.* iv. p. 188; *Hewitson*, p. 181; *Gray*, p. 107; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 463; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 488; *Harting*, p. 110.

Calandrella brachydactyla, *Newton*, i. p. 637; *Gould*, iii. pl. 21; *Dresser*, iv. p. 341.

Short-toed Lark, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 420*.

Brăchȳdactȳla = short-toed, from βραχύς + δάκτυλος.

A rare autumn straggler to the south coast of England; has also occurred once near Shrewsbury. It inhabits the south of Europe and North Africa, ranging into Persia and India.

Genus **MELANOCORYPHA**, *Boie*, Isis, 1828, p. 322.

Mĕlănŏcŏrȳpha, from μέλας = black, and κορυφή = the crown of the head.

[*Melanocorypha calandra.* Calandra Lark.

Alauda Calandra, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 288 (1766).

Alauda calandra, *Naum.* iv. p. 127; *Harting*, p. 111.

Melanocorypha calandra, *Gray*, p. 108; *Newton*, i. p. 646; *Dresser*, iv. p. 365.

Calandra = κάλανδρα, a kind of Lark in Oppian, *Ix.* iii. 15. Etymology unknown.

One is recorded as having been killed near Devonport (Zool. 1863, p. 8768), and another near Exeter (Zool. 1869, p. 1599); but in both cases there is a possibility of mistake. A southern species, occasionally straggling into Central Europe.]

Melanocorypha sibirica. White-winged Lark.

Alauda sibirica, *Gmelin*, S. N. i. p. 799 (1788).

Melanocorypha sibirica, *Newton*, i. p. 642; *Dresser*, iv. p. 373.
Melanocorypha leucoptera, *Gould*, iii. pl. 20.
Alauda sibirica, *Harting*, p. 111.

Sibirĭca = of Siberia.

Has once occurred near Brighton, November 1869. An inhabitant of Russia and Siberia, occasionally straying into Central Europe.

Genus OTOCORYS, *Bonaparte*, Faun. Ital. Ucc. Introd. fol. **** (1839).

Otŏcŏrys, from οὖς, gen. ὠτός, an ear, and κόρυς = a helmet.

Otocorys alpestris. Shore-Lark.

Alauda alpestris, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 289 (1766).

Alauda alpestris, *Naum.* iv. p. 149; *Macg.* ii. p. 159; *Hewitson*, p. 178*; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 440; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 465; *Harting*, p. 25.
Otocoris alpestris, *Gray*, p. 108; *Gould*, iii. pl. 18.
Otocorys alpestris, *Newton*, i. p. 604; *Dresser*, iv. p. 387.
Shore Lark, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 402.

Alpestris = alpine, from *Alpes* = the Alps.

An irregular winter visitant to the coasts of Great Britain, from Aberdeen in the north to Torbay in the south. It inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

Order PICARIÆ.

Suborder *CYPSELI*.

Family CYPSELIDÆ.

Genus CYPSELUS, *Illiger*, Prodr. p. 229 (1811).

Cypsĕlus = κύψελος, a bird mentioned by Aristotle, *H. A.* ix. 30, 1, from its haunting hollow places, κυψέλαι.

Cypselus apus. Swift.

Hirundo Apus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 344 (1766).

Cypselus apus, *Naum.* vi. p. 123; *Gray*, p. 31; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 260; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 270; *Newton*, ii. p. 364; *Gould*, ii. pl. 3; *Harting*, p. 35; *Dresser*, iv. p. 583.

Cypselus murarius, *Macg.* iii. p. 614; *Hewitson*, p. 267.

Common Swift, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 233.

A common summer visitant throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and also throughout the Palæarctic and northern portions of the Oriental Regions; winters in Africa.

Cypselus melba. White-bellied Swift.

Hirundo Melba, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 345 (1766).

Cypselus melba, *Naum.* vi. p. 115; *Macg.* iii. p. 611; *Gray*, p. 31; *Newton*, ii. p. 372; *Gould*, ii. pl. 4; *Harting*, p. 125; *Dresser*, iv. p. 603.

Cypselus alpinus, *Hewitson*, p. 269; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 266; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 276.

Alpine Swift, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 239.

Melba, of unknown (barbarous) origin.

A rare straggler to England; it has also occurred in Ireland, but not in Scotland. It is found locally throughout Central and Southern Europe and North Africa in summer, ranging as far east as India, and in winter southward down to the Cape colony.

Genus **ACANTHYLLIS**, *Boie*, Isis, 1826, p. 971.

Acanthyllis = *ἀκανθυλλίς*, a bird mentioned by Aristotle, *H. A.* viii. 3, 9, ix. 14, 2; probably *Ægithalus pendulinus*. Diminutive of *ἀκανθίς*, *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, from *ἀκίς* = a point, referring to the tail-feathers of the present species.

Acanthyllis caudacuta. Needle-tailed Swift.

Hirundo caudacuta, *Latham*, Synops. Suppl. ii. p. lvii (1801).

Acanthylis caudacuta, *Gray*, p. 32.

Acanthyllis caudacuta, *Newton*, ii. p. 371, note; *Dresser*, iv. p. 613.
Cypselus caudacutus, *Harting*, p. 127.

Caudacūta = with a sharp tail, *cauda* = the tail, *acūtus* = sharp; from the spine-like tips of its rectrices.

One was shot at Great Horkesley, near Colchester, Essex, July 8, 1846 (Zool. 1846, p. 1492; 1863, p. 8329), and another near Ringwood, Hants, July 26, 1879 (P. Z. S. 1880, p. 1, Zool. 1880, p. 81). It inhabits Eastern Siberia, China, and the Himalayas, and winters in Eastern Australia.

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Genus **CAPRIMULGUS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 346 (1766).

Caprimulgus = goat-milker, from *căper* + *mulgĕo*; from a superstition referred to by Pliny, *H. N.* x. 56.

Caprimulgus europæus. Nightjar.

Caprimulgus europæus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 346 (1766).

Caprimulgus europæus, *Naum.* vi. p. 141; *Macg.* iii. p. 633; *Gray*, p. 30; *Newton*, ii. p. 377; *Gould*, ii. pl. 1; *Harting*, p. 35; *Dresser*, iv. p. 621.
Caprimulgus europeus, *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 270; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 280; *Hewitson*, p. 270.
Nightjar, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 242.

Europæus = of Europe.

Commonly distributed in summer throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but rather local in the latter island. It is a summer resident throughout Europe, ranging as far east as Central Asia, migrating into Africa in winter.

Caprimulgus ruficollis. Red-necked Nightjar.

Caprimulgus ruficollis, *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. p. 438 (1820).

Caprimulgus ruficollis, *Gray*, p. 30; *Newton*, ii. p. 386

(note); *Gould,* ii. pl. 2; *Harting,* p. 127; *Dresser,* iv. p. 633.

Ruficollis = with a red neck, from *rufus* + *collum.*

Inhabits South-western Europe and North-western Africa, and has once occurred in Great Britain (Hancock, Ibis, 1862, p. 39).

Suborder *PICI.*

Family PICIDÆ.

Subfamily PICINÆ.

[Genus **PICUS,** *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 173 (1766).

Pĭcus = a Woodpecker, in classical Latin; famous in augury, sacred to Mars (cf. H. T. Wharton, 'Ibis,' 1881, p. 254 et seq.). Perhaps from the root of *spĕcĭo* = I look; cf. Germ. Specht, our Wood-spite; or from the same root as ποικίλος = variegated.

[*Picus martius.* *Great Black Woodpecker.*

Picus martius, *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 173 (1766).

Picus martius, *Naum.* v. p. 253; *Macg.* iii. p. 77; *Hewitson,* p. 238; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 132; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 137; *Newton,* ii. p. 482; *Harting,* p. 120.

Dryocopus martius, *Gray,* p. 115; *Dresser,* v. p. 3; *Gould,* iii. pl. 73.

Great Black Woodpecker, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 127.

Martĭus = sacred to Mars.

It is very uncertain if this species should really be included in the British avifauna, as all the reported occurrences are open to doubt. It is found generally throughout the Palæarctic Region as far east as Japan, but does not occur in the western Palæarctic Region south of the Mediterranean.]

Genus **DENDROCOPUS,** *Koch,* Syst. baier. Zool. i. p. 72 (1816).

Dendrocŏpus, from δένδρον = a tree, and κόπτω = I strike.

[*Dendrocopus villosus.* HAIRY WOODPECKER.

Picus villosus, *Forster*, Phil. Trans. vol. lxii. p. 383 (1772).

Picus villosus, *Gray*, p. 114; *Gould*, Introd. p. xcvii; *Harting*, p. 122.

Villōsus = hairy, from *villus* = hair.

Latham (Gen. Hist. iii. p. 390, 1822) reported a pair from Halifax, Yorkshire; and one is said to have been killed near Whitby, Yorkshire, in 1849 (Zool. 1849, pp. 2496, 2527; 1851, pp. 2985, 3034). A native of North-America.]

[*Dendrocopus pubescens.* DOWNY WOODPECKER.

Picus pubescens, *Linnæus*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 175 (1766).

Picus pubescens, *Gray*, p. 114; *Gould*, Introd. p. xcvii; *Harting*, p. 122.

Pubescens = having reached the age of puberty, become downy; from *pubes* = the hair which is the sign of manhood; from the hairiness of the feathers on the back.

One is said to have been obtained near Blandford, Dorsetshire, in December 1836 (Zool. 1859, p. 6444). Common in the Eastern United States of America.]

Dendrocopus major. GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Picus major, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 176 (1766).

Picus major, *Naum.* v. p. 298; *Hewitson*, p. 240; *Gray*, p. 113; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 148; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 153; *Gould*, iii. pl. 70; *Harting*, p. 32; *Dresser*, v. p. 19.

Picus pipra, *Macg.* iii. p. 80.

Dendrocopus major, *Newton*, ii. p. 470.

Great Spotted Woodpecker, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 142.

Mājor = greater, comparative of *magnus* = great.

Resident in Great Britain, and found in most counties in suitable localities; only known in Ireland as a rare straggler. It is generally distributed throughout the Palæarctic Region, but is subject to much local variation.

[*Dendrocopus medius.* *Middle Spotted Woodpecker.*

Picus medius, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 176 (1766).

Picus medius, *Harting*, p. 122; *Dresser*, v. p. 47.
Middle Spotted Woodpecker, *Gray*, p. 113.

Mĕdius = in the middle, intermediate.

Of several reported instances, not one British specimen seems to have been satisfactorily identified. Inhabits the continent of Europe generally.]

Dendrocopus minor. Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.

Picus minor, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 176 (1766).

Picus minor, *Naum.* v. p. 334; *Hewitson*, p. 241; *Gray*, p. 113; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 151; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 159; *Gould*, iii. pl. 72; *Harting*, p. 32; *Dresser*, v. p. 53.
Picus striolatus, *Macg.* iii. p. 86.
Dendrocopus minor, *Newton*, ii. p. 477.
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 147.

Mīnor = lesser, comparative of *parvus* = small.

Found as a resident, but nowhere commonly, in England as far north as Northumberland. It is doubtful whether it has ever occurred in Scotland, and it is only a very rare visitant to Ireland. It inhabits the whole Palæarctic Region, but is subject to much local variation.

[Genus **PICOÏDES**, *Lacépède*, Mém. de l'Inst. iii. p. 509 (1801).

Picoides = like a Woodpecker; a barbarous compound of *picus* + εἶδος.

Picoïdes tridactylus. *European Three-toed Woodpecker.*

Picus tridactylus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 177 (1766).

Picus tridactylus, *Naum.* v. p. 346.
Picoides tridactylus, *Gray*, p. 112; *Dresser*, v. p. 69.

Tridactȳlus = three-toed; *tres* = three, *dactȳlus* = δάκτυλος, a finger.

Donovan (Brit. Birds, vi. pl. 143, 1820) says one had then been "lately shot in Scotland;" but there has been no record since his time. It ranges from Scandinavia throughout the northern Palæarctic Region, and also occurs in some mountainous parts of Central Europe.]

Genus **GECINUS**, *Boie*, Isis, 1831, p. 542.

Gĕcīnus = from γῆ = the earth, and κῑνέω = I shake.

Gecinus viridis. Green Woodpecker.

Picus viridis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 175 (1766).

Picus viridis, *Naum.* v. p. 270; *Macg.* iii. p. 91; *Hewitson*, p. 239; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 137; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 142; *Harting*, p. 32.

Gecinus viridis, *Gray*, p. 115; *Gould*, iii. pls. 74, 75; *Newton*, ii. p. 457; *Dresser*, v. p. 77.

Green Woodpecker, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 132.

Resident in England as far north as Northumberland, being commoner in the southern than in the northern counties; but it has only occurred four times in Scotland, and it has only twice been recorded from Ireland. It inhabits the Western Palæarctic Region north of the Mediterranean and the Pyrences.

[Genus **COLAPTES**, *Swainson*, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 353 (1827).

Colaptēs = κολάπτης, a chisel; κολάπτω = I peck with the bill, used almost always of birds.

Colaptes auratus. *Golden-winged Woodpecker.*

Picus auratus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 174 (1766).

Colaptes auratus, *Gray*, p. 116; *Gould*, Introd. p. xcviii.
Picus auratus, *Harting*, p. 123.

Aurātus = gilded, from *aurāre* = to overlay with gold, *aurum*—from the golden-yellow colour showing under the wings and tail.

One is said to have been shot at Amesbury, Wiltshire, in the autumn of 1836 (Zool. 1859, p. 6327). It inhabits Eastern North America.]

Subfamily IYNGINÆ.

Genus **IŸNX**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 172 (1766).

Iÿnx = ἴυγξ, the Wryneck, in classical Greek, from its cry sounding like the exclamation ἰύ, whence ἰύζω = I shout. Cf. H. T. Wharton, 'Ibis,' 1879, p. 453.

Iÿnx torquilla. WRYNECK.

Yunx Torquilla, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 172 (1766).

Yunx torquilla, *Naum.* v. p. 356; *Macg.* iii. p. 100; *Hewitson*, p. 242; *Gray*, p. 116; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 158; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 163; *Gould*, iii. pl. 76.

Jynx torquilla, *Harting*, p. 33; *Dresser*, v. p. 103.

Iynx torquilla, *Newton*, ii. p. 487.

Wryneck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 151.

Torquilla = the bird that twists its head round; from *torquĕo* = I twist, wind.

Generally distributed during the summer season in England; rare in Scotland, where, however, it has been observed as far north as Sutherlandshire; has once occurred in Ireland. Throughout the whole of the Palæarctic Region it is a summer migrant, and is found in winter in North Africa, India, and China.

Suborder *ANISODACTYLÆ*.

Family ALCEDINIDÆ.

Genus **ALCEDO**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 178 (1766).

Alcĕdo = a Kingfisher, in classical Latin; the Greek ἀλκυών

Alcedo ispida. KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Ispida, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 179 (1766).

Alcedo ispida, *Naum.* v. p. 480; *Macg.* iii. p. 671; *Hewitson*,

p. 255; *Gray*, p. 36; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 223; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 228; *Gould*, ii. pl. 10; *Harting*, p. 34; *Dresser*, v. p. 113.

The Kingfisher, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 206.

Ispĭda = the Kingfisher, in late Latin; said to be from *hispĭdus* = rough, hairy, prickly, because of the fish-bones strewn along the burrow in which it builds.

Generally distributed, though nowhere very common, throughout Great Britain and Ireland. It inhabits the entire temperate portions of the Western Palæarctic Region. In India and China it is replaced by *A. bengalensis*; but intermediate forms occur.

Genus **CERYLE**, *Boie*, Isis, p. 316 (1828).

Cĕrўle, from *κήρυλος* = a sea-bird (perhaps *Ceryle rudis*, cf. Sundevall, Thierarten des Aristot. 1863, p. 133) well known to the Greeks.

Ceryle alcyon. Belted Kingfisher.

Alcedo Alcyon, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 180 (1766).

Ceryle alcyon, *Gray*, p. 37; *Yarr.* ed. 3, ii. p. 236; *Harting*, p. 124.

Alcўon = *ἀλκυών*, the Kingfisher, in classical Greek. Etymology unknown; often written *halcyon*, because of the fancied derivation from *ἅλς* = the sea. Cf. *alcēdo*, and O. H. G. *alacra* = "a Merganser."

One was reported in co. Meath, October 1845 (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1844, p. 430; 1845, p. 69; 1846, p. 313), and another in co. Wicklow, November 1845 (Thompson, Nat. Hist. Ireland, Birds, vol. i. p. 373). It inhabits North and Central America and the Antilles.

Family CORACIIDÆ.

Genus **CORACIAS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 159 (1766).

Cŏrăcĭas = *κορᾰκίας*, like a Crow, *κόραξ*. A kind of Chough in Aristotle, *H. A.* ix. 24, 6.

Coracias garrula. Roller.

Coracias Garrula, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 159 (1766).

Coracias garrula, *Naum.* ii. p. 158; *Macg.* iii. p. 540; *Hewitson*, p. 253; *Gray*, p. 35; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 211; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 216; *Gould*, ii. pl. 11; *Harting*, p. 34; *Dresser*, v. p. 141.

The Roller, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 195.

Garrŭla = a Jay, in late Latin; from *garrŭlus* = chattering.

A rare straggler to Great Britain and Ireland from the continent of Europe. It is a generally distributed summer visitant throughout the Palæarctic Region as far east as Turkestan and Cashmir, not ranging far north in Scandinavia and Northern Russia, and occurs in winter far south in the Ethiopian Region.

Family MEROPIDÆ.

Genus **MEROPS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 182 (1766).

Mĕrops = μέροψ, the Bee-eater, in Aristotle. Probably akin to μάρπτω = I seize; and not from μείρομαι, μερίζω, I divide, and ὄψ = the face, as if "open-mouthed."

Merops apiaster. Bee-eater.

Merops Apiaster, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 182 (1766).

Merops apiaster, *Naum.* v. p. 462; *Macg.* iii. p. 685; *Hewitson*, p. 254; *Gray*, p. 37; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 217; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 222; *Gould*, ii. pl. 9; *Harting*, p. 34; *Dresser*, v. p. 155.

The Bee-eater, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 200.

Apiaster, from *ăpis* = a bee. Servius, commenting on Virgil, *Georg.* iv. 14, early in the 5th century, translates *merops* by *apiastra*.

A rare straggler to England and Scotland, its true home in summer being Southern Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia. In the winter it travels down to the extreme south of Africa.

[*Merops philippinus*. *Blue-tailed Bee-eater.*

Merops philippinus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 183 (1766).

Merops philippensis, *Newton*, ii. p. 412, note.

Philippīnus=inhabiting the Philippines.

Mr. Hancock (B. Northumb. &c. p. 28) says an example of this Bee-eater "was shot near the Snook, Seaton Carew, in August 1862." The occurrence of such a far eastern species in Europe is unprecedented, and there has probably been some error.]

Family UPUPIDÆ.

Genus **UPUPA**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 183 (1766).

Upŭpa = a Hoopoe, in classical Latin; the Greek ἔποψ, *q. v.*

Upupa epops. HOOPOE.

Upupa Epops, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 183 (1766).

Upupa epops, *Naum.* v. p. 437; *Macg.* iii. p. 41; *Hewitson*, p. 249; *Gray*, p. 38; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 175; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 180; *Gould*, ii. pl. 12; *Harting*, p. 33; *Dresser*, v. p. 179.

The Hoopoe, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 167.

Epops = ἔποψ, the Hoopoe, in classical Greek.

An irregular visitor, generally in spring and autumn, to the south of England and to most parts of Ireland; a rare straggler in Scotland. It has been known to breed in Dorset, Hants, Sussex, Surrey, and Northamptonshire. A regular summer visitant to the whole of the temperate portion of the Palæarctic Region, wintering in Equatorial Africa and India.

Suborder *COCCYGES*.

Family CUCULIDÆ.

Genus **CUCULUS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 168 (1766).

Cŭcŭlus = a Cuckoo, in classical Latin; the Greek κόκκυξ. Probably onomatopœic; *cf.* English "Cock," and κοκκυβόας = shrill.

Cuculus canorus. CUCKOO.

Cuculus canorus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 168 (1766).

Cuculus canorus, *Naum.* v. p. 196; *Macg.* iii. p. 109; *Hewitson*, p. 251; *Gray*, p. 118; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 189; *id.*

ed. 3, ii. p. 194; *Newton,* ii. p. 387; *Gould,* iii. pls. 67, 68; *Harting,* p. 34; *Dresser,* v. p. 199.
The Common Cuckoo, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 179.

Cănōrus = melodious, from *căno* = I sing.

A generally distributed summer visitant throughout Great Britain and the whole of the Palæarctic Region, ranging in winter down into South Africa and Southern India.

Genus **COCCYSTES,** *Gloger,* Handb. i. p. 449 (1834).

Coccystes = κοκκυστής, one who cries "Cuckoo" (κόκκυξ).

Coccystes glandarius. GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOO.

Cuculus glandarius, *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 169 (1766).
Cuculus glandarius, *Naum.* v. p. 237; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 200 *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 205; *Harting,* p. 123.
Oxylophus glandarius, *Gray,* p. 118; *Gould,* iii. pl. 69.
Coccystes glandarius, *Dresser,* v. p. 219.

Glandārĭus = of or belonging to acorns, *glandes*; probably from its crest resembling that of the Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*).

This species, which inhabits Southern and South-western Europe and North Africa, has once occurred in Ireland.

Genus **COCCYZUS,** *Vieillot,* Anal. p. 28 (1816).

Coccўzus, said to be a misprint for *Coccygus* (Boie, Isis, 1826), as if the genitive of κόκκυξ, κόκκῡγος. But it is probably a false Latinizing of κοκκύζων = crying "Cuckoo."

Coccyzus americanus. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.

Cuculus americanus, *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 170 (1766).
Coccyzus americanus, *Macg.* iii. p. 137; *Gray,* p. 117; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 204; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 209; *Gould,* Introd. p. xcv; *Dresser,* v. p. 227.
Cuculus americanus, *Harting,* p. 124.
The Yellow-billed American Cuckoo, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 189.

Americānus = of America.

A very rare straggler from the American continent, where it occurs from Canada down to Brazil. It has occurred about five times in the British Islands.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-billed Cuckoo.

Cuculus erythropthalma, *Wilson*, Am. Orn. iv. p. 16 (1811).

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus, *Gould*, Introd. p. xcv; *Dresser*, v. p. 231.

Cuculus erythrophthalmus, *Harting*, p. 124.

Erythrophthalmus = red-eyed, from ἐρυθρός + ὀφθαλμός.

Of this Cuckoo a single example has occurred in Ireland. In America it is met with from Canada down to the Amazons.

Order STRIGES.

Family STRIGIDÆ.

Genus **STRIX**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 131 (1766).

Strix = στρίξ, a Screech Owl, in late writers; from the root of τρίζω = I cry sharply or shrilly. Cf. *strīdĕo* = I make a harsh sound, *turdus*.

Strix flammea. Barn-Owl.

Strix flammea, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 133 (1766).

Strix flammea, *Naum.* i. p. 483; *Macg.* iii. p. 473; *Hewitson*, p. 61; *Gray*, p. 28; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 133; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 140; *Gould*, i. pl. 28; *Harting*, p. 8; *Dresser*, v. p. 237.

Aluco flammeus, *Newton*, i. p. 194.

The White, or Barn Owl, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 126.

Flammĕa = of the colour of flame, *flamma*.

A resident throughout Great Britain and Ireland, not usually ranging more than 40° from the Equator except in Western Europe.

Family ASIONIDÆ.

Genus **ASIO**, *Brisson*, Ornith. i. p. 28 (1760).

Ăsio = a Horned Owl in Pliny; perhaps akin to *ăsĭnus* = an ass, from its long ears.

Asio otus. Long-eared Owl.

Strix Otus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 132 (1766).

Strix otus, *Naum.* i. p. 451.
Asio otus, *Macg.* iii. p. 453; *Newton*, i. p. 158; *Dresser*, v. p. 251.
Otus vulgaris, *Hewitson*, p. 55; *Gray*, p. 26; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 124; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 131; *Gould*, i. pl. 31; *Harting*, p. 8.
Long-eared Owl, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 117.

Ōtus = *ὠτός*, an Owl conspicuous for its ears, *ὦτα*.

Spread over the Palæarctic Region, and resident throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Asio brachyotus. Short-eared Owl.

Strix Brachyotos, *Forster*, Phil. Trans. lxii. p. 384 (1772).

Strix brachyotis, *Naum.* i. p. 459.
Asio brachyotus, *Macg.* iii. p. 461.
Otus brachyotus, *Gray*, p. 27; *Harting*, p. 8.
Otos brachyotos, *Hewitson*, p. 58; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 128; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 135.
Asio accipitrinus, *Newton*, i. p. 163; *Dresser*, v. p. 257.
Brachyotus palustris, *Gould*, i. pl. 32.
Short-eared Owl, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 121.

Brăchyōtus = short-eared, from *βραχύς* + *οὖς*, gen. *ὠτός*.

An almost cosmopolitan species; a winter visitant to Great Britain and Ireland, but resident on some of the marshy and moorland districts.

Genus **SYRNIUM**, *Savigny*, Syst. des Ois. de l'Égypte, p. 51 (1810).

Syrnĭum, a modern invention without apparent meaning (*cf.* Sundevall, Tentamen, p. 104).

Syrnium aluco. Tawny Owl.

Strix Aluco, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 132 (1766).

Strix aluco, *Naum.* i. p. 473; *Newton*, i. p. 146.
Ulula aluco, *Macg.* iii. p. 438.
Syrnium stridula, *Hewitson*, p. 63; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 138; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 145.
Syrnium aluco, *Gray*, p. 25; *Gould*, i. pl. 29; *Harting*, p. 8; *Dresser*, v. p. 271.
The Tawny Owl, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 131.

Aluco, a word formed, says Gesner, by Gaza (1476) from the Ital. *Alocho*, to translate Aristotle's ἀλεός (*H. A.* viii. 3, 3). The modern Italian *Allocco* = an Owl, is possibly cognate with Germ. *Eule*, our "Owl."

An inhabitant of the western part of the Palæarctic Region; a permanent resident in Great Britain, but of very rare occurrence in Ireland.

Genus **NYCTEA**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xiii. pt. 2, p. 62 (1826).

Nyctĕa, from νύξ = night.

Nyctea scandiaca. Snowy Owl.

Strix scandiaca, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 132 (1766).

Strix nyctea, *Naum.* i. p. 417.
Syrnia nyctea, *Macg.* iii. p. 407.
Surnia nyctea, *Hewitson*, p. 64; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 141; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 150.
Nyctea nivea, *Gray*, p. 21; *Gould*, i. pl. 34; *Harting*, p. 89.
Nyctea scandiaca, *Newton*, i. p. 187; *Dresser*, v. p. 287.
The Snowy Owl, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 134.

Scandĭăca = of Scandia or Scandinavia.

Inhabits the circumpolar area, straying south in winter. An occasional winter visitant to Great Britain and Ireland; most commonly met with in the north of Scotland.

Genus **SURNIA**, *Duméril*, Zool. Anal. p. 34 (1806).

Surnia, an invented name; probably without meaning.

Surnia ulula. European Hawk-Owl.

Strix Ulula, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 133 (1766).

Surnia ulula, *Dresser*, v. p. 301.

Ŭlŭla = a Screech Owl, in classical Latin. Akin to Sanskrit *ulûka*, O. H. G. *Ûla*, N. H. G. *Eule*, our "Owl." Cf. ὀλολύζω = I cry aloud, ὐλάω = I howl.

A specimen was shot near Amesbury, Wilts (R. B. Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 334). It inhabits Northern Europe, Siberia, and Kamtschatka, migrating into Central Europe accidentally and in winter.

Surnia funerea. American Hawk-Owl.

Strix funerea, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 133 (1766).

Strix nisoria, *Naum.* i. p. 427.

Syrnia funerea, *Macg.* iii. p. 404.

Surnia funerea, *Hewitson*, p. 65; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 146; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 155; *Newton*, i. p. 183; *Gould*, i. pl. 35; *Harting*, p. 91; *Dresser*, v. p. 309.

Surnia ulula, *Gray*, p. 20.

The Hawk Owl, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 139.

Fūnĕrĕa = of or belonging to a funeral, *fūnus*. Hence ill-boding, dismal; an epithet applied to *bubo* by Ovid, *Metam.* x. 226 & 453.

Inhabits the northern part of the New World; an occasional straggler to Great Britain and Ireland.

Genus **NYCTALA**, *C. L. Brehm*, Isis, 1828, p. 1271.

Nyctăla, from νυκτᾰλός = nocturnal.

Nyctala tengmalmi. Tengmalm's Owl.

Strix Tengmalmi, *J. F. Gmelin*, S. N. i. p. 291 (1788).

Strix Tengmalmi, *Naum.* i. p. 500.

Ulula tengmalmi, *Macg.* iii. p. 445.

Noctua tengmalmi, *Hewitson*, p. 66; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 153; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 162.
Nyctale funerea, *Gray*, p. 22.
Nyctala tengmalmi, *Newton*, i. p. 154; *Dresser*, v. p. 319.
Nyctale tengmalmi, *Gould*, i. pl. 36; *Harting*, p. 96.
Tengmalm's Owl, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 146.

Tengmalmi, in honour of Peter Gust. Tengmalm, of Stockholm, who first described it (1783).

An accidental visitor to the eastern counties of Scotland and England. It inhabits the whole of Northern Europe and Siberia; is not found in Southern Europe, but occurs all over the central portions of the continent. In North America it is found in the high north, rarely occurring within the United States.

[*Nyctala acadica.* SAW-WHET OWL.

Strix acadica, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 296 (1788).

Nyctale acadica, *Gray*, p. 23; *Harting*, p. 95.
Nyctala acadica, *Newton*, i. pp. 157, 181, notes.

Acadĭca = belonging to Acadia; the old name of Nova Scotia, whence specimens were first received.

Sir William Milner ('Zoologist,' 1860, p. 7104) reported a specimen from near Beverley, Yorkshire; but he probably mistook the species. It inhabits the whole of North America; and there is no other record of its occurrence in Europe.]

Genus **SCOPS**, *Savigny*, Syst. Ois. de l'Égypte, p. 47 (1810).

Scōps = σκώψ, a kind of Owl, in classical Greek; from σκοπέω = I look carefully, because of its habit of staring; or rather from σκώπτω = I mock; cf. N. H. G. *Heher* = a Magpie, from *Hohn* = mockery.

Scops giu. SCOPS OWL.

Strix Scops, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 132 (1766).

Strix scops, *Naum.* i. p. 466.
Scops aldrovandi, *Macg.* iii. p. 422; *Hewitson*, p. 54; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 120; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 127.
Ephialtes scops, *Gray*, p. 23.

Scops giu, *Newton*, i. p. 173; *Dresser*, v. p. 329.
Scops zorca, *Gould*, i. pl. 33.
Scops asio, *Harting*, p. 93.
The Scops eared Owl, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 113.

Giu (monosyllable), the Italian name; also spelt Chiu; from the bird's note.

Inhabits the temperate and warmer parts of Europe, Western Asia, and N. Africa; an occasional visitant to Great Britain and Ireland.

[*Scops asio.* *American Screech Owl.*

Strix Asio, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 132 (1766).

Scops asio, *Newton*, i. p. 177, note.

Ăsĭo = a Horned Owl in Pliny, *H. N.* x. 33, xxix. 38. Cf. *Asio*, p. 86.

One is recorded as having been shot near Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire, 1852 ('Naturalist,' 1855, p. 69), and another near Yarmouth, Norfolk (Stevenson). General in North America.]

Genus **BUBO**, *Duméril*, Zool. Anal. p. 34 (1806).

Būbo = an ill-boding Horned Owl, in classical Latin poets. Cf. *βύας*, *βῦζα*, the Greek equivalents, *βύζω* = I hoot &c.; from the root of *βοή* = a cry; whence *Byzantium*, "the place of Owls."

Bubo ignavus. Eagle Owl.

Bubo maximus, *Fleming*, Brit. An. p. 57 (1828).

Strix bubo, *Naum.* i. p. 440.
Bubo maximus, *Macg.* iii. p. 428; *Hewitson*, p. 50; *Gray*, p. 24; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 114; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 121; *Gould*, i. pl. 30; *Harting*, p. 94.
Bubo ignavus, *Newton*, i. p. 168; *Dresser*, v. p. 339.
Eagle Owl, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 107.

Ignavus = idle.

Generally distributed over the Palæarctic Region; a scarce and occasional visitant to Great Britain; not yet certainly recognized in Ireland.

Genus **ATHENE**, *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 549.

Athēnē = Ἀθήνη, the goddess of wisdom, to whom the Owl was held sacred.

Athene noctua. Little Owl.

Strix noctua, *Scopoli*, Ann. I. Hist.-Nat. p. 22 (1769).

Strix noctua, *Naum.* i. p. 493.
Syrnia psilodactyla, *Macg.* iii. p. 417.
Noctua nudipes, *Hewitson*, p. 67.
Athene noctua, *Gray*, p. 21; *Gould*, i. pl. 37; *Harting*, p. 91; *Dresser*, v. p. 357.
Noctua passerina, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 149; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 158.
Carine noctua, *Newton*, i. p. 178.
The Little Owl, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 142.

Noctŭa = a night Owl, in classical Latin; from *nox* = night.

An inhabitant of Southern and Central Europe and Asia Minor; a scarce occasional visitant to England; not yet met with in Scotland or Ireland.

Order *ACCIPITRES*.

Family VULTURIDÆ.

Genus **GYPS**, *Savigny*, Syst. Ois. de l'Egypte, p. 8 (1810).

Gyps = γύψ, a Vulture in classical Greek; perhaps an Egyptian word.

Gyps fulvus. Griffon Vulture.

Vultur fulvus, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 249 (1788).

Vultur fulvus, *Naum.* i. p. 162; *Hewitson*, p. 3; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 1; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 1.
Gyps fulvus, *Gray*, p. 2; *Newton*, i. p. 1; *Harting*, p. 83; *Dresser*, v. p. 373.

Fulvus = tawny.

Inhabits Southern Europe, North Africa, and Central Asia, as far west as Turkestan. Once obtained in Ireland.

Genus **NEOPHRON**, *Savigny*, Syst. Ois. de l'Egypte, p. 8 (1810).

Nĕŏphrōn = *νεόφρων*, childish in mind, from *νέος* + *φρήν*. But the name is said to have been given from the bird's having "the front of the head naked" (Eyton, Rarer British Birds, p. 3).

Neophron percnopterus. Egyptian Vulture.

Vultur Percnopterus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 123 (1766).

Cathartes percnopterus, *Naum.* i. p. 170.

Neophron percnopterus, *Macg.* iii. p. 166; *Gray*, p. 2; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 6; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 6; *Newton*, i. p. 6; *Gould*, i. pl. 1; *Harting*, p. 83; *Dresser*, v. p. 391.

Vultur percnopterus, *Hewitson*, p. 5.

Egyptian Vulture, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 1.

Percnoptĕrus = *περκνόπτερος*, dusky-winged, an epithet of, probably, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, in Aristotle, *H. A.* ix. 32, 3; from *περκνός* + *πτερόν*.

An inhabitant of Southern Europe, Africa, and South-western Asia; an accidental visitor (only twice recorded) to Great Britain.

Family FALCONIDÆ.

Genus **CIRCUS**, *Lacépède*, Mém. de l'Inst. iii. p. 506 (1800).

Circus = *κίρκος*, a kind of Hawk. Not akin to *circus* = a circle, but to *circia*, p. 126, *κρίζω* = I laugh, Eng. 'laugh;' cf. *Corvus*, p. 68.

Circus æruginosus. Marsh-Harrier.

Falco æruginosus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 130 (1766).

Falco rufus, *Naum.* i. p. 378.

Circus æruginosus, *Macg.* iii. p. 382; *Gray*, p. 19; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 97; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 104; *Newton*, i. p. 127; *Gould*, i. pls. 24 & 25; *Harting*, p. 7; *Dresser*, v. p. 415.

Circus rufus, *Hewitson*, p. 44.

The Marsh Harrier, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 90.

Æruginōsus = rusty, rust-coloured; from *ærūgo* = rust of copper, *æs*.

The Marsh-Harrier is spread over the whole of Europe, Western Asia, and Africa. It was formerly abundant throughout Great Britain and Ireland; is now scarce and known to breed but in few localities.

Circus cyaneus. Hen-Harrier.

Falco cyaneus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 126 (1766).

Falco pygargus, *Naum.* i. p. 391.

Circus cyaneus, *Macg.* iii. p. 366; *Hewitson*, p. 47; *Gray*, p. 17; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 101; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 108; *Newton*, i. p. 132; *Gould*, i. pl. 26; *Harting*, p. 7; *Dresser*, v. p. 431.

The Hen Harrier, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 94.

Cÿănĕus = κυάνεος, dark blue.

Inhabits the whole of Europe and Asia; visits Northern India and Abyssinia in winter. Formerly common in fenny districts in Great Britain and Ireland; now rare.

Circus cineraceus. Montagu's Harrier.

Falco cineraceus (Falcon, Ash-coloured), *Montagu*, Orn. Dict. i. F. 2 (1802).

Falco cineraceus, *Naum.* i. p. 402.

Circus cineraceus, *Macg.* iii. p. 378; *Hewitson*, p. 49; *Gray*, p. 18; *Newton*, i. p. 138; *Harting*, p. 7; *Dresser*, v. p. 423.

Circus montagui, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 107; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 114.

Circus cinerasceus, *Gould*, i. pl. 27.

Montagu's Harrier, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 100.

Cinĕrācĕus = of the colour of ashes, *cĭnĕres*.

Found all over Europe, Asia, and Africa: formerly a numerous resident in fenny districts in England; now rare. A straggler in Scotland and Ireland.

Genus **BUTEO**, *Lacépède*, Mém. de l'Inst. iii. p. 506 (1800).

Būtĕo, a kind of Hawk known to Pliny. Cognate with *βύας*, *βῦζα*, *bubo*, *bŭbĕre* = to cry like a Bittern, *bucca* = the cheek, &c. (Vaniçek).

Buteo vulgaris. Buzzard.

Buteo vulgaris, *Leach*, Syst. Cat. Mamm. & Birds in Brit. Mus. p. 10 (1816).

Falco Buteo, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 127 (1766).

Falco buteo, *Naum.* i. p. 346.

Buteo fuscus, *Macg.* iii. p. 183.

Buteo vulgaris, *Hewitson*, p. 38; *Gray*, p. 7; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 82; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 89; *Newton*, i. p. 109; *Gould*, i. pl. 6; *Harting*, p. 6; *Dresser*, v. p. 449.

The Common Buzzard, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 76.

Vulgāris = common, from *vulgus* = the multitude.

The Buzzard is generally distributed in Europe and Western Asia; it was formerly a numerous resident throughout Great Britain and Ireland; but it is now growing rare.

[*Buteo borealis.* *Red-tailed Buzzard.*

Falco borealis, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 266 (1788).

Bŏrĕālis = northern, from *bŏrĕas*, *βορέας*, the north wind.

One is said to have been killed in Nottinghamshire in the autumn of 1860 (Sterland and Whitaker, List of Birds of Notts, 1879, p. 9). It inhabits Eastern North America and the West-Indian Islands.]

[*Buteo desertorum.* *African Buzzard.*

Falco desertorum, *Daudin*, Traité d'Orn. ii. p. 162 (1800).

Buteo desertorum, *Newton*, i. p. 113; *Dresser*, v. p. 457.

Desertōrum = of or inhabiting deserts, *deserta*.

One was reported as having been killed in Wiltshire ('Ibis,' 1876, p. 366; 1878, p. 118). It inhabits South-eastern Europe, the whole of Africa, and India.]

[*Buteo lineatus.* *Red-shouldered Buzzard.*

Falco lineatus, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 268 (1788).

Buteo lineatus, *Newton*, i. p. 113; *Harting*, p. 89.

Lineātus = striped, marked with lines, *līnĕa* = a thread of flax, *linum*, and thence a line; from the streaked upper plumage.

One is said ('Ibis,' 1865, p. 549) to have been killed in Invernesshire in 1863; but the record is probably due to the mistake of a dealer. It inhabits North America, wintering as far south as Texas.]

Genus **ARCHIBUTEO**, *C. L. Brehm*, Isis, 1828, p. 1269.

Archībūtĕo, from *ἀρχι*, like the English "arch" in archbishop, and *būtĕo* = a Buzzard, *q. v.*

Archibuteo lagopus. Rough-legged Buzzard.

Falco lagopus, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 260 (1788).

Falco lagopus, *Naum.* i. p. 359.

Buteo lagopus, *Macg.* iii. p. 193; *Hewitson*, p. 39; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 87; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 94; *Newton*, i. p. 115; *Harting*, p. 6.

Archibuteo lagopus, *Gray*, p. 8; *Gould*, i. pl. 7; *Dresser*, v. p. 471.

The Rough-legged Buzzard, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 81.

Lagōpus = λαγώπους, rough-footed like a hare; from λαγώς + πους.

Inhabits the northern parts of Europe and Western Asia; an irregular visitant to Great Britain, usually in autumn and winter; rarer in Ireland.

[*Archibuteo sancti-johannis.* Black Buzzard.

Falco S. Johannis, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 273 (1788).

Sancti-johannis = of St. John, British North America, whence specimens were first obtained.

The Rev. Murray A. Mathew ('Zoologist,' 1876, pp. 4814, 4870) recorded a specimen from North Devonshire; but it proved (*l. c.* p. 4901) to be merely a dark variety of *Archibuteo lagopus*. The species inhabits the whole of North America.]

Genus **AQUILA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. i. p. 419 (1760).

Aquĭla = an Eagle, in classical Latin; from the root of *aquilus* = dark, ἀχλύς = mist, ὠχρός = sallow.

Aquila clanga. Spotted Eagle.

Aquila clanga, *Pall.* Zoogr. R.-A. i. p. 351 (1811).

Falco clanga, *Naum.* xiii. p. 40.

Aquila nævia, *Hewitson*, p. 18; *Gray*, p. 4; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 10*; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 20; *Newton*, i. p. 20; *Gould*, i. pl. 3; *Harting*, p. 83.

Aquila clanga, *Dresser*, v. p. 499.

Clanga, from κλαγγή = a scream, from its noisy cry.

Breeds in certain forests of Central and South-eastern Europe—going south in winter. A very scarce visitor to Great Britain and Ireland. Cf. Gurney, Ibis, 1877, p. 332.

Aquila chrysaëtus. Golden Eagle.

Falco Chrysaëtos, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 125 (1766).

Falco fulvus, *Naum.* i. p. 208.

Aquila chrysaëtus, *Macg.* iii. p. 204; *Newton*, i. p. 11; *Harting*, p. 3; *Dresser*, v. p. 533.

Aquila chrysaëtos, *Hewitson*, p. 8; *Gray*, p. 3; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 11; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 11; *Gould*, i. pl. 2.

The Golden Eagle, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 7.

Chrȳsaëtus = χρυσάετος, the Golden Eagle, in Ælian, *N. A.* ii. 39; from χρῡσός + ἀετός.

An inhabitant of the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions; a resident in some of the mountainous parts of Scotland and Ireland; occasionally occurring in England.

Genus **HALIAËTUS**, *Savigny*, Syst. Ois. de l'Égypte, p. 25 (1810).

Haliäëtus = ἁλιάετος, a Sea-Eagle, in classical Greek poets; from ἅλς + ἀετός.

Haliaëtus albicilla. White-tailed Eagle.

Vultur Albiulla (misprint), *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 123 (1766).

Falco albicilla, *Naum.* i. p. 224.

Haliaëtus albicilla, *Macg.* iii. p. 221; *Gray*, p. 6; *Gould*, i. pl. 4; *Dresser*, v. p. 551.

Aquila albicilla, *Hewitson*, p. 15.

Haliæetus albicilla, *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 20; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 25; *Newton*, i. p. 25; *Harting*, p. 3.

White-tailed Eagle, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 15.

Albicilla, from **albicŭla*, diminutive of *albus* = white; probably confused, like *Motacilla*, with an impossible derivation from a non-existent word, κίλλος = a tail.

Inhabits the Palæarctic Region; a resident on the sea-coasts of Scotland and Ireland, but now becoming scarce. An accidental visitor to England.

Genus **ASTUR**, *Lacépède*, Mém. de l'Inst. iii. p. 505 (1801).

Astur, a species of Hawk, in late Latin (4th century); probably from ἀστήρ = a star, since ἀστερίας = starred, spotted, occurs as a kind of Hawk in Aristotle.

Astur palumbarius. Gos-Hawk.

Falco palumbarius, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 130 (1766).

Falco palumbarius, *Naum.* i. p. 249.

Accipiter palumbarius, *Macg.* iii. p. 340.

Astur palumbarius, *Hewitson*, p. 34; *Gray*, p. 15; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 62; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 69; *Newton*, i. p. 83; *Gould*, i. pl. 9; *Harting*, p. 4; *Dresser*, v. p. 587.

Goshawk, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 57.

Palumbārius = a kind of Hawk which attacks Doves, *pălumbes*.

Is found over the whole Palæarctic Region, and visits India in winter. A rare straggler to Great Britain, and still more seldom met with in Ireland.

Astur atricapillus. American Goshawk.

Falco atricapillus, *Wilson*, Am. Orn. vi. p. 80 (1812).

Astur atricapillus, *Newton*, i. p. 87, note; *Harting*, p. 87.

Atricapillus = black-haired, from *āter* = black, and *căpillus* = the hair of the head.

One was killed in Perthshire, 1869 ('Ibis,' 1870, p. 292), another in Tipperary in 1870 ('Ibis,' 1870, p. 538), and a third in the King's County in 1870 (Zool. 1871, p. 2524). An inhabitant of British North America and, in the winter, of the Northern United States.

Genus ACCIPITER, *Brisson*, Ornith. i. p. 310 (1760).

Accĭpiter = a Hawk, in classical Latin; from the same roots as ὠκύπτερης = swift-flying, the name of a Harpy in Hesiod, Th. 267.

Accipiter nisus. Sparrow-Hawk.

Falco Nisus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 130 (1766).

Falco nisus, *Naum.* i. p. 258.

Accipiter nisus, *Macg.* iii. p. 346; *Hewitson*, p. 35; *Gray*, p. 16; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 67; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 74; *Newton*, i. p. 88; *Gould*, i. pl. 10; *Harting*, p. 4; *Dresser*, v. p. 599.

Sparrow-Hawk, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 62.

Nisus, mythical king of Megăra, who had his purple hair cut off by his daughter Scylla in order that she might gain the love of Minos. He lost his kingdom, and was turned into a Sparrow-Hawk (Virgil, *Georg.* i. 405 *seqq.*; *Ciris*, 110 *seqq.*).

Inhabits the whole Palæarctic Region, and visits India in winter. A permanent resident throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Genus **MILVUS**, *Cuvier*, Leç. An. Comp. tab. 2 (1800).

Milvus = a Kite, in classical Latin; a kindred form *milio* occurs, as if from **minlivio*, **minulivus*, from *mĭnŭrio* = I twitter (Fick).

Milvus ictinus. Kite.

Milvus Ictinus, *Savigny*, Syst. Ois. de l'Égypte, p. 28 (1810).

Falco Milvus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 126 (1766).

Falco milvus, *Naum.* i. p. 333.

Milvus regalis, *Macg.* iii. p. 265; *Gray*, p. 9; *Gould*, i. pl. 22.

Milvus vulgaris, *Hewitson*, p. 36; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 71; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 78.

Milvus ictinus, *Newton*, i. p. 92; *Harting*, p. 5; *Dresser*, v. p. 643.

Kite, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 66.

Ictinus = ἰκτῖνος, a Kite, in classical Greek. Perhaps from the root *ik*, to strike, as in ἴξ, ἰψ = a worm, ἴπνη = a Woodpecker, *icĕre* = to strike, &c.; but more probably from Sanskrit *çjena* = a Falcon, as if **i-*κjεῖνος. Cf. ἰκτίς = a polecat, "thief."

Inhabits Central and Southern Europe and North Africa. Formerly a common resident in Great Britain; now nearly extinct, and seldom known to breed. A rare visitor to Ireland.

Milvus migrans. Black Kite.

Falco migrans, *Boddaert*, Table des Planches Enl. p. 28. no. 472 (1783).

Falco ater, *Naum.* i. p. 340.

Milvus migrans, *Newton*, i. p. 97; *Gould*, i. pl. 23; *Harting*, p. 88; *Dresser*, v. p. 651.

Migrans = that migrates, from *migro* = I move from place to place.

A summer visitor to Europe south of the Baltic, and Western Asia; accidental, only once recorded, in Great Britain (Hancock, 'Ibis,' 1867, p. 253). Extends all over Africa.

Genus **ELANOÏDES**, *Vieillot*, Encycl. Méth. iii. p. 1204 (1823).

Elanoïdes = resembling *Elanus*; from *Elănus* + εἶδος = form or likeness.

Elanoïdes furcatus. Swallow-tailed Kite.

Falco furcatus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 129 (1766).

Nauclerus furcatus, *Macg.* iii. p. 277; *Gray*, p. 10; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 77; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 84; *Newton*, i. p. 103; *Harting*, p. 88.

Swallow-tailed Kite, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 71.

Furcātus = forked, from *furca* = a fork; from the shape of its tail.

An inhabitant of Tropical America, breeding as far north as Wisconsin: a very rare accidental straggler to Great Britain.

[Genus **ELANUS**, *Savigny*, Descr. de l'Egypte, i. p. 97 (1809).

Elanus, from ἐλανός = a Kite.

Elanus cæruleus. *Black-winged Kite.*

Falco cœruleus, *Desfontaines*, Mém. Acad. R. des Sciences, Paris, p. 503 (1787).

Elanus cæruleus, *Dresser*, v. p. 663.

Cærŭlĕus = dark blue, in classical Latin.

One is said to have been shot at Harristown Bay, near Beauparc, co. Meath, Ireland, about 1862 ('Ibis,' 1872, pp. 470, 471; 'Zoologist,' 1875, p. 4455). It inhabits Africa and Asia, as far east as India; but rarely strays north, although it has occurred in Belgium.]

Genus **PERNIS**, *Cuvier*, Règne Anim. i. p. 322 (1817).

Pernis = περνίς, a late Greek word akin to πτερνίς, a kind of Hawk mentioned by Aristotle; cf. πτέρνα = the heel, πτερνίς = "long-heeled," *perna* = the ham.

Pernis apivorus. Honey-Buzzard.

Falco apivorus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 130 (1766).

Falco apivorus, *Naum.* i. p. 367, xiii. p. 28.

Pernis apivora, *Macg.* iii. p. 254.

Pernis apivorus, *Hewitson*, p. 40; *Gray*, p. 8; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 91; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 98; *Newton*, i. p. 121; *Gould*, i. pl. 8; *Harting*, p. 6; *Dresser*, vi. p. 3.
Honey Buzzard, *Yarr.* i. p. 85.

Apivōrus = Bee-eater, from *ăpis* + *vŏro*.

A Palæarctic species, occurring also in Africa down to the Cape. A rare summer visitor, occasionally known to breed, in England and Scotland; still more rare in Ireland.

Genus **HIEROFALCO**, *Cuvier*, Règne Anim. i. p. 312 (1817).

Hiĕrofalco, a hybrid word from ἱερός = sacred, and *falco* = a Hawk. Cf. the mediæval *falco sacer*, our "Saker."

Hierofalco gyrfalco. Gyr Falcon.

Falco Gyrfalco, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 130 (1766).

Falco gyrfalco, *Naum.* xiii. p. 22; *Gould*, pl. 16; [*Harting*, p. 84]; *Dresser*, vi. p. 15.

Gyrfalco = the Falcon that soars in circles; from *gȳrāre* = to wheel round, and *falco*.

Inhabits Arctic Scandinavia, migrating southwards in winter. One specimen was shot near Orford, in Suffolk, in 1867 (Seebohm, Hist. B. B. i. p. 19).

Hierofalco candicans. Greenland Falcon.

Falco candicans, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 275 (1788).

Falco candicans, *Naum.* i. p. 269, xiii. p. 16; *Newton*, i. p. 36; *Gould*, i. pl. 13; *Harting*, p. 85; *Dresser*, vi. p. 21.
Falco gyrfalco, *Macg.* iii. p. 284; *Gray*, p. 10; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 31 (in part); *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 36 (in part).
Gyr-Falcon, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 26 (in part).

Candĭcans = white, from *candĕo* = I am white.

Resident in the northern districts of North-east America and Greenland; a scarce occasional visitant from the north to the British Islands.

Hierofalco islandus. Iceland Falcon.

Falco islandus, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 271 (1788).

Falco islandus, *Naum.* xiii. p. 22; *Newton*, i. p. 46; *Gould*, i. pl. 11; *Dresser*, vi. p. 25.

Falco gyrfalco (in part), *Macg.* iii. p. 284; *Gray*, p. 10; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 31; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 36.

Falco islandicus, *Hewitson*, p. 22; *Harting*, p. 86.

Gyr-Falcon, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 26 (in part).

Islandus = of Iceland.

Resident in Iceland; in Great Britain it is only known as a scarce and occasional visitant.

Genus **FALCO**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 124 (1766).

Falco = a Falcon, in classical Latin; probably cognate with *falx* = a sickle, *flecto* = I bend, &c., from the idea of being bent like a Hawk's beak.

Falco peregrinus. Peregrine Falcon.

Falco Peregrinus, *Tunstall*, Ornith. Brit. p. 1 (1771).

Falco peregrinus, *Naum.* i. p. 285; *Macg.* iii. p. 294; *Hewitson*, p. 24; *Gray*, p. 11; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 37; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 42; *Newton*, i. p. 53; *Gould*, i. pl. 17; *Harting*, p. 4; *Dresser*, vi. p. 31.

Peregrine Falcon, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 32.

Pĕrĕgrinus = foreign, because it was always caught a long way from its nesting-place (Gesner).

An almost cosmopolitan species. A resident throughout the British Islands, but now growing scarce, and nearly confined to cliffs on the sea-coasts.

Falco subbuteo. Hobby.

Falco Subbuteo, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 127 (1766).

Falco subbuteo, *Naum.* i. p. 296; *Macg.* iii. p. 309; *Hewitson*, p. 26; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 45; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 52; *Newton*, i. p. 65; *Gould*, i. pl. 18; *Harting*, p. 4; *Dresser*, vi. p. 69.

Hypotriorchis subbuteo, *Gray*, p. 12.

Hobby, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 40.

Subbūtĕo = a little like a *Buteo*, q. v.; as if a translation of Aristotle's ὑποτριόρχης (Gesner).

Breeds throughout temperate Europe and Asia, and winters in South Africa and India. A summer visitor to England, rarer in Scotland, a straggler in Ireland.

Falco æsalon. Merlin.

Falco Æsalon, *Tunstall*, Ornith. Brit. p. 1 (1771).

Falco æsalon, *Naum.* i. p. 303; *Macg.* iii. p. 317; *Hewitson*, p. 30; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 53; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 60; *Newton*, i. p. 74; *Gould*, i. pl. 19; *Harting*, p. 4; *Dresser*, vi. p. 83.

Hypotriorchis æsalon, *Gray*, p. 13.

Merlin, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 48.

Æsălon = αἰσάλων, a kind of Hawk in Pliny.

The Merlin is mostly met with as a winter visitant to Great Britain and Ireland, but it breeds in the north, in moorland districts. It breeds throughout the northern parts of the Old World, migrating south in winter.

Genus **TINNUNCULUS**, *Vieillot*, Ois. Am. Sept. i. p. 39 (1807).

Tinnuncŭlus = a kind of Hawk in Pliny; probably from *tinnĭo* = I ring, have a sharp shrill voice, from its bell-like (*i. e.* monotonous) note.

Tinnunculus vespertinus. Red-footed Falcon.

Falco vespertinus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 129 (1766).

Falco rufipes, *Naum.* i. p. 311; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 49; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 56.

Falco vespertinus, *Macg.* iii. p. 313; *Hewitson*, p. 28; *Newton*, i. p. 69; *Harting*, p. 86; *Dresser*, vi. p. 93.

Tinnunculus vespertinus, *Gray*, p. 14.

Erythropus vespertinus, *Gould*, i. pl. 20.

Red-footed Falcon, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 44.

Vespertĭnus = of the evening, *vesper*, because described to Linnæus by G. de Démidoff as "flying about in the evening and at night."

Breeds all over temperate and warmer Europe and Western Asia, migrating in winter into Africa down to Damara Land. Is an occasional visitor to England, rarer in Scotland and Ireland.

Tinnunculus alaudarius. Kestrel.

Falco alaudarius, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 279 (1788).
Falco Tinnunculus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 127 (1766).

Falco tinnunculus, *Naum.* i. p. 323; *Macg.* iii. p. 325; *Hewitson*, p. 32; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 57; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 64; *Newton*, i. p. 78; *Harting*, p. 4; *Dresser*, vi. p. 113.
Tinnunculus alaudarius, *Gray*, p. 13; *Gould*, i. pl. 21.
Kestrel, or Windhover, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 52.

Alaudārius = preying upon Larks (*alaudæ*).

Found throughout the Palæarctic Region, British India, and Africa; is a permanent resident in Great Britain and Ireland.

Tinnunculus cenchris. Lesser Kestrel.

Falco cenchris, *Naumann*, Vög. Deutsch. i. p. 318 (1822).

Falco cenchris, *Naum.* i. p. 318; [*Newton*, i. p. 82]; *Dresser*, vi. p. 125.

Cenchris, a kind of Hawk in Pliny; κεγχρίς is cognate with κέρχνη and κερχνηΐς, from an onomatopœic root denoting a hoarse sound.

The reported occurrence of a specimen near Cambridge has been disproved; but one was obtained near York (W. Eagle Clarke, 'Yorksh. Vertebrata,' p. 48); a third is said to have been taken alive near Dover (Zoologist, 1877, p. 298). It breeds in Southern Europe, but rarely strays north; yet it has occurred in Heligoland. It extends to South Africa in winter.

Genus **PANDION**, *Savigny*, Syst. Ois. de l'Égypte, p. 36 (1810).

Pandion, a mythical king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela; from πᾶς = all, and δῖος = divine.

Pandion haliaëtus. Osprey.

Falco Haliætus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 129 (1766).

Falco haliaëtos, *Naum.* i. p. 241.

Pandion haliaëtus, *Macg.* iii. p. 239; *Gray*, p. 5; *Gould*, i. pl. 5; *Dresser*, vi. p. 139.

Pandion haliæetus, *Hewitson*, p. 19; *Yarr.* ed. 2, i. p. 25; *id.* ed. 3, i. p. 30; *Newton*, i. p. 30; *Harting*, p. 3.

Osprey, or Fishing-Hawk, *Yarr.* ed. 1, i. p. 20.

Haliāëtus = ἁλιάετος, a Sea-Eagle, in classical Greek poets; from ἅλς + ἀετός.

A cosmopolitan species. A rather scarce visitor to England; still known to breed in Scotland; an accidental visitor in Ireland.

Order STEGANOPODES.

Family PELECANIDÆ.

Genus PHALACROCORAX, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 511 (1760).

Phălacrŏcŏrax, from φαλακρός = bald-headed, and κόραξ = a Raven.

Phalacrocorax carbo. Cormorant.

Pelecanus Carbo, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 216 (1766).

Halieus cormoranus, *Naum.* xi. p. 52.

Phalacrocorax carbo, *Macg.* v. p. 380; *Hewitson*, p. 471; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 480; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 484; *Gould*, v. pl. 52; *Dresser*, vi. p. 151.

Graculus carbo, *Gray*, p. 246; *Harting*, p. 75.

The Common Cormorant, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 373.

Carbo = a coal; perhaps from the bird's sooty blackness.

Generally distributed around the British coasts, especially in the north, and breeds not only on the sea-cliffs, but on many inland waters. Almost a cosmopolitan, but not found on the American shores of the Pacific.

Phalacrocorax graculus. Shag.

Pelecanus Graculus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 217 (1766).

Halieus graculus, *Naum.* xi. p. 88.

Phalacrocorax graculus, *Macg.* v. p. 392; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 486; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 490; *Gould*, v. pl. 53; *Dresser*, vi. p. 163.

Phalacrocorax cristatus, *Hewitson*, p. 473.

Graculus Linnæii, *Gray*, p. 246.

Graculus cristatus, *Harting*, p. 75.

The Shag, or Green Cormorant, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 378.

Grācŭlus = a Jackdaw, in classical Latin; akin to *garrio* = I chatter, *gallus* = a cock, &c. It was called "*graculus palmipes*" by the old writers.

Especially abundant on the western coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and, although somewhat local, also to be found breeding from Dorsetshire to Lundy Island in the Scilly Islands, and up the coast of Wales; rarer elsewhere. It inhabits the Western Palæarctic Region.

Genus **SULA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 497 (1760).

Sula, latinized from the Norse *Sule* (Brünnich, *Orn. Bor.* 1764, p. 31), which is said to mean an awkward fellow, a dolt.

Sula bassana. Gannet.

Pelecanus Bassanus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 217 (1766).

Dysporus bassanus, *Naum.* xi. p. 14.

Sula alba, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 489; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 493.

Sula bassana, *Hewitson*, p. 474; *Gould*, v. pl. 54; *Gray*, p. 245; *Harting*, p. 75; *Dresser*, vi. p. 181; *Macg.* v. p. 405.

The Gannet, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 381.

Bassāna = of the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth, because it was supposed to breed nowhere else.

A breeding bird in several localities on the British coasts, and found round them throughout the year. It inhabits both shores of the North Atlantic, generally migrating southwards in winter.

[Genus **PELECANUS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 215 (1766).

Pĕlēcānus = πελέκανος, a Byzantine form of πελεκάν, a bird known to the Greeks, a Woodpecker, Aristophanes, *Av.* 884, 1155; the Pelican, Aristotle, *H. A.* 9, 10, 2. From πέλεκυς = an axe.

Pelecanus onocrotalus. White Pelican.

Pelecanus Onocrotalus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 215.

Pelecanus onocrotalus, *Naum.* xi. p. 150; *Gray*, p. 247; *Dresser*, vi. p. 193.

Ŏnŏcrōtălus = ὀνοκρόταλος, the Pelican, in Pliny; from ὄνος = an ass, and κρόταλον = a rattle.

Montagu mentions one having been shot at Horsey Fen in May 1663, which was at the time supposed to be one of the king's Pelicans escaped from St. James's (Orn. Dict. Suppl. fol. p. 3, 1813). It inhabits South-eastern Europe and the Ethiopian and Indian Regions. Of late years its bones have been more than once exhumed from the fens of Norfolk (*cf.* Newton, P. Z. S. 1868, p. 2; 1871, p. 702).]

Order HERODIONES.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

Genus **ARDEA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. v. p. 392 (1760).

Ardĕa = the Heron, in Virgil, *Georg.* i. 364; cognate with the classical Greek ἐρωδιός, of which the supposed primitive form, ῥωδιός, occurs in Hipponax (about 546 B.C.); old Norse *arta* = a Teal.

Ardea cinerea. Heron.

Ardea cinerea, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 236 (1766).

Ardea cinerea, *Naum.* ix. p. 24, xiii. p. 255; *Macg.* iv. p. 440; *Hewitson*, p. 310; *Gray*, p. 145; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 508; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 537; *Gould*, iv. pl. 20; *Harting*, p. 55; *Dresser*, vi. p. 207.

The Common Heron, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 444.

Cĭnerea = ash-coloured, from *cinis* = ashes.

Generally distributed throughout the British Islands, collecting into colonies during the breeding-season. Found in the Palæarctic, Æthiopian, Indian, and Australian Regions.

Ardea purpurea. Purple Heron.

Ardea purpurea, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 236 (1766).

Ardea purpurea, *Naum.* ix. p. 63; *Macg.* iv. p. 453; *Hewitson*, p. 312; *Gray*, p. 145; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 514; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 545; *Gould*, iv. pl. 21; *Harting*, p. 55; *Dresser*, vi. p. 217.

The Purple Heron, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 450.

Purpŭrea = purple.

A rare straggler to the southern counties of England, occasionally straying to Scotland, and more rarely to Ireland. It inhabits the temperate and tropical portions of the eastern hemisphere: migratory in the northern portion of its range.

Ardea alba. Great White Heron.

Ardea alba, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 239 (1766).

Ardea egretta, *Naum.* ix. p. 85, xiii. p. 255.

Egretta nigrirostris *et* alba, *Macg.* iv. pp. 460, 465.

Ardea alba, *Gray*, p. 146; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 518; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 549; *Harting*, p. 147; *Dresser*, vi. p. 231.

Herodias alba, *Gould*, iv. pl. 22.

The Great White Heron, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 454.

Alba = white.

Of accidental occurrence in England and Scotland, but there are upwards of twenty records. It occurs in South-eastern Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia.

Ardea garzetta. Little Egret.

Ardea Garzetta, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 237 (1766).

Ardetta garzetta, *Naum.* ix. p. 101, xiii. p. 257.

Egretta garzetta, *Macg.* iv. p. 471.

Ardea garzetta, *Gray*, p. 146; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 522; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 553; *Harting*, p. 148; *Dresser*, vi. p. 239.
Herodias garzetta, *Gould*, iv. pl. 23.
The Little Egret, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 458.

Garzetta, the Italian name; also spelt *Sgarzetta*. Diminutive of *Garza* or *Sgarza* = the Heron in modern Italian.

Has occurred several times in the British Islands. It inhabits Southern Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia.

Ardea bubulcus. Buff-backed Heron.

Ardea bubulcus, *Audouin*, Expl. Somm. Pl. Ois. de l'Egypte, i. p. 298 (1825).

Egretta russata, *Macg.* iv. p. 474.
Ardea coromanda, *Gray*, p. 147.
Ardea russata, *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 526; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 557; *Harting*, p. 150.
Bubulcus russatus, *Gould*, iv. pl. 24.
Ardea bubulcus, *Dresser*, vi. p. 245.
The Buff-backed Heron, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 462.

Būbulcus = one who ploughs with oxen; a herdsman. From *būbulus* = bovine, for **bovilus*, from *bos*, gen. *bōvis*, an ox.

Has been shot three times in the south of England. It inhabits Southern Europe, Western Asia, and Africa.

Ardea ralloides. Squacco Heron.

Ardea ralloides, *Scopoli*, Ann. I. Hist. Nat. p. 88. no. 121 (1769).

Ardea comata, *Naum.* ix. p. 120, xiii. p. 258; *Gray*, p. 148; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 530; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 561; *Harting*, p. 149.
Botaurus comatus, *Macg.* iv. p. 428.
Buphus comatus, *Gould*, iv. pl. 25.
Ardea ralloides, *Dresser*, vi. p. 251.
The Squacco Heron, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 466.

Ralloïdes, from *rallus* = a Rail, and εἶδος = appearance, "like a Rail."

Of irregular occurrence on migration in the British Islands. An inhabitant of Southern Europe and Africa; migratory north of the Mediterranean.

Genus **ARDETTA**, *G. R. Gray*, List Gen. B. App. p. 13 (1842).

Ardetta, diminutive of *ardea* = a Heron, on the analogy of the Italian *Garzetta*, &c. In Pliny the diminutive is *ardeŏla*.

Ardetta minuta. Little Bittern.

Ardea minuta, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 240 (1766).

Ardea minuta, *Naum.* ix. p. 194; *Gray*, p. 148.

Botaurus minutus, *Macg.* iv. p. 423; *Hewitson*, p. 315; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 533; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 565; *Harting*, p. 57.

Ardetta minuta, *Gould*, iv. pl. 29; *Dresser*, vi. p. 259.

The Little Bittern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 469.

Mīnūta = small, from *mīnŭo* = I diminish.

A somewhat rare summer visitant to the British Islands. It breeds in the central and southern portions of the Palæarctic Region, and winters in Tropical Africa.

Genus **NYCTICORAX**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xi. p. 608 (1819).

Nycticŏrax = *νυκτικόραξ*, a Night-Jar in Aristotle, a Screech-Owl in the Anthology (xi. 186); but strictly a "Night-Raven," from *νύξ* + *κόραξ*.

Nycticorax griseus. Night-Heron.

Ardea grisea, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 239 (1766).

Ardea nycticorax, *Naum.* ix. p. 139, xiii. p. 259; *Hewitson*, p. 313.

Nycticorax gardeni, *Macg.* iv. p. 433; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 549; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 581.

Nycticorax griseus, *Gray*, p. 150; *Gould*, iv. pl. 26; *Harting*, p. 56; *Dresser*, vi. p. 269.

The Night Heron, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 485.

Griseus = grey, in post-classical Latin; probably borrowed from O. H. G. *grîs*; cf. mod. Germ. *grau*, our "grey, "grizzled," Lat. *rāvus*.

A rare straggler to Great Britain. It inhabits Southern Europe, Africa, and Southern Asia.

Genus **BOTAURUS**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xi. p. 592 (1819).

Botaurus = a Bittern, in late Latin; probably akin to our "Bittern," French *butor*, &c. Certainly not derived from *bos* + *taurus*, though perhaps confused therewith in popular etymology.

Botaurus stellaris. Bittern.

Ardea stellaris, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 239 (1766).

Ardea stellaris, *Naum.* ix. p. 159.

Botaurus stellaris, *Macg.* iv. p. 410; *Hewitson*, p. 316; *Gray*, p. 149; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 539; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 571; *Gould*, iv. pl. 27; *Harting*, p. 56; *Dresser*, vi. p. 281.

The Common Bittern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 475.

Stellāris = starry, marked with stars (*stellæ*); a translation of Aristotle's name, *ἀστερίας* (*H. A.* ix. 1, 23).

Formerly common in the British Islands, now a straggler. Inhabits the Palæarctic and Æthiopian Regions, extending southwards into India and China.

Botaurus lentiginosus. American Bittern.

Ardea lentiginosa (Freckled Heron), *Montagu*, Suppl. to Ornith. Dict. (1813).

Botaurus lentiginosus, *Macg.* iv. p. 417; *Gray*, p. 149; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 545; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 577; *Gould*, iv. pl. 28; *Harting*, p. 150; *Dresser*, vi. p. 289.

The American Bittern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 481.

Lentīgĭnōsus = full of freckles, freckled; from *lentīgo* = a spot shaped like a lentil (*lens*).

Has occurred several times in the British Islands. It inhabits North America down to Guatemala and some of the larger Antilles.

Family CICONIIDÆ.

Genus **CICONIA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. v. p. 361 (1760).

Cĭcōnĭa = a Stork, in classical Latin; cognate with *cănо* = I sing, *κύκνος* = a Swan, *καναχή* = a sharp sound, *κόναβος* = a din, &c.

Ciconia alba. White Stork.

Ciconia alba, *Bechstein*, Naturg. Deutschl. iii. p. 48 (1793).

Ciconia alba, *Naum.* ix. p. 231; *Macg.* iv. p. 481; *Hewitson*, p. 317; *Gray*, p. 151; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 554; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 586; *Gould*, iv. pl. 30; *Harting*, p. 54; *Dresser*, vi. p. 297.

The White Stork, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 489.

Alba = white.

An occasional visitant to the British Islands. It breeds in the central and southern portions of the Palæartic Region as far east as Turkestan, migrating southwards in winter.

Ciconia nigra. Black Stork.

Ardea nigra, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 235 (1766).

Ciconia nigra, *Naum.* ix. p. 279; *Macg.* iv. p. 485; *Hewitson*, p. 319; *Gray*, p. 152; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 558; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 591; *Gould*, iv. pl. 31; *Harting*, p. 145; *Dresser*, vi. p. 309.

The Black Stork, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 493.

Nigra = black.

An occasional straggler to the British Islands. Found over the greater part of the Palæarctic Region, also in India and Africa.

Family PLATALEIDÆ.

Genus **PLATALEA**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 231 (1766).

Plătălĕa = the Spoonbill, in Cicero, *N. D.* ii. 49, 124; *Plătĕa*, in Pliny, *H. N.* x. 40, 56; probably from *πλατύς* = broad.

Platalea leucorodia. Spoonbill.

Platalea Leucorodia, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 231 (1766).

Platalea leucerodius, *Naum.* ix. p. 312.

Platalea leucorodia, *Macg.* iv. p. 503; *Hewitson*, p. 320; *Gray*, p. 151; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 564; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 597; *Gould*, iv. pl. 32; *Harting*, p. 54.

Platea leucorodia, *Dresser*, vi. p. 319.

The White Spoonbill, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 499.

Leucŏrōdia, the late Latin form of λευκερωδιός (Aristotle, *H. A.* viii. 3, 12), which is from λευκός = white, and ἐρωδιός or ῥωδιός = a Heron.

A straggler to the British Islands; formerly more abundant and breeding. It is a native of the Palæarctic Region, India, China, and Japan.

Genus **PLEGADIS**, *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. p. 82 (1829).

Plēgădis, from πληγάς, gen. πληγάδος, a sickle, from πλήσσω = I strike; from the curved bill.

Plegadis falcinellus. Glossy Ibis.

Tantalus Falcinellus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 241 (1766).

Ibis falcinellus, *Naum.* viii. p. 539, xiii. p. 253; *Macg.* iv. p. 493; *Gray*, p. 153; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 571; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 604; *Harting*, p. 54.

Falcinellus igneus, *Gould*, iv. pl. 47.

Plegadis falcinellus, *Dresser*, vi. p. 335.

The Glossy Ibis, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 505.

Falcinellus, diminutive of **falcīnus*, from *falx* = a sickle.

A rare straggler to the British Islands; formerly more abundant. Breeds in Southern Europe, and is generally distributed over the temperate and tropical portions of both hemispheres.

Order ANSERES.

Family ANATIDÆ.

Genus **PLECTROPTERUS**, *Stephens*, Shaw's Gen. Zool. xii. pt. 2, p. 6 (1824).

Plēctroptĕrus = spur-winged, from πλῆκτρον + πτερόν.

Plectropterus gambensis. *Spur-winged Goose.*

Anas gambensis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 195 (1766).

Plectropterus gambensis, *Macg.* iv. p. 644; *Gray*, p. 183; *Harting*, p. 157.

Anser gambensis, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 177; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 181.

The Spur-winged Goose, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 87.

Gambensis = of Senegambia, in W. Africa.

Four specimens have been recorded, one in Scotland and three in England; all were probably escaped birds. It inhabits Western and Southern Africa.]

[Genus **CHENALOPEX**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xii. pt. 2, p. 41 (1824).

Chĕnălōpex = χηναλώπηξ, *vulp-anser* (Gaza), Fox Goose, in classical Greek; from χήν + ἀλώπηξ, from its living in holes.

Chenalopex ægyptiacus. *Egyptian Goose.*

Anas ægyptiaca, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 197 (1766).

Chenalopex ægyptiacus, *Macg.* iv. p. 369.

Anser egyptiacus, *Hewitson*, p. 390; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 173; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 177; *Gould*, Introd. p. cxxi.

Chenalopex ægyptiaca, *Gray*, p. 183.

Anser ægyptiacus, *Harting*, p. 61.

The Egyptian Goose, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 177.

Ægyptĭăcus = Αἰγυπτιακός, Egyptian.

Various specimens have been obtained; but all, it is supposed, must have escaped from confinement. It is a native of Africa.]

Genus **ANSER**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 261 (1760).

Anser = a Goose, in classical Latin; cognate with χήν, Sanskrit *hansas*, German *Gans* (our "Gander"), Norse *gaas*, Anglo-Sax. *gōs* = goose, *gandra* = gander, *ganot* = gannet, Eng. Goose; originally *hanser*. Probably from the root of χαίνω, χάσκω = I gape.

Anser cinereus. Grey Lag Goose.

Anser cinereus, *Meyer*, Taschenb. deutsch. Vögelk. ii. p. 552 (1810).

Anas Anser, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 197 (1766).

Anser ferus, *Macg.* iv. p. 589; *Hewitson*, p. 382; *Gray*, p. 186; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 140; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 145; *Gould*, v. pl. 1; *Harting*, p. 59.

Anser cinereus, *Naum.* xi. p. 229; *Dresser*, vi. p. 355.

The Grey-legged Goose, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 53.

Cĭnĕrĕus = ash-coloured; from *cĭnĕres* = ashes.

The Grey Lag still breeds in considerable numbers in the northern parts of Scotland and its islands, visiting Ireland and England from autumn to spring. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region, and winters in India and North Africa.

Anser segetum. Bean-Goose.

Anas segetum, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 512 (1788).

Anser segetum, *Naum.* xi. p. 302; *Macg.* iv. p. 595; *Hewitson*, p. 385; *Gray*, p. 186; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 148; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 153; *Gould*, v. pl. 2; *Harting*, p. 59; *Dresser*, vi. p. 363.

Anser arvensis, *Naum.* xi. p. 277.

The Bean Goose, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 59.

Sĕgĕtum, genitive plural of *sĕges* = a cornfield.

Common in autumn and winter in Scotland, Ireland, and the northern and eastern districts of England; less frequent southwards. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region, migrating nearly as far south as 30° N. lat.

Anser brachyrhynchus. Pink-footed Goose.

Anser brachyrhynchus, *Baillon*, Mém. de la Soc. Roy. d'Em. d'Abbev. 1833, p. 74.

Anser brachyrhynchus, *Macg.* iv. p. 602; *Hewitson*, p. 386; *Gray*, p. 187; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 153; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 158; *Gould*, v. pl. 3; *Harting*, p. 60; *Dresser*, vi. p. 369.

The Pink-footed Goose, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 64.

Brachyrhynchus = short-beaked; from βραχύς + ῥύγχος.

An ordinary winter visitant to Scotland and the northern and eastern coasts of England; rare or overlooked elsewhere. It probably inhabits the northern portion of the Palæarctic Region in summer, migrating in winter to India; but its range is at present ill-defined.

Anser albifrons. White-fronted Goose.

Branta albifrons, *Scopoli*, Ann. I. Hist. Nat. p. 69. no. 87 (1769).

Anser albifrons, *Naum.* xi. p. 351; *Macg.* iv. p. 609; *Hewitson*, p. 387; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 157; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 162; *Gould*, v. pl. 4; *Harting*, p. 60; *Dresser*, vi. p. 375.

Anser intermedius, *Naum.* xi. p. 340.

Anser erythropus, *Gray*, p. 187.

The White-fronted Goose, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 68.

Albifrons = with a white forehead; from *albus* + *frons*.

A winter visitor to Scotland, Ireland, and the northern and eastern coasts of England. It inhabits the Northern Palæarctic Region, wintering in India and Egypt.

[*Anser indicus.* Bar-headed Goose.

Anas indica, *Latham*, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 839 (1790).

Anser indicus, *Gray*, p. 188.

Indicus = Indian, from its native country.

One was reported from the shore of the Dee below Chester

by Mr. Mather ('Zoologist,' 1858, p. 5988), but had probably escaped from confinement. An inhabitant of Northern India and Central Asia.]

[*Anser cygnoides.* CHINESE GOOSE.

Anas Cygnoides, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 194 (1766).

Anser cygnoides, *Gray*, p. 187.

Cygnoides = like a Swan; from *cygnus* = κύκνος, and εἶδος.

A Chinese species frequently kept on ornamental waters, whence specimens occasionally escape.]

Genus **CHEN**, *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 563.

Chēn = χήν, a Goose, in classical Greek; cognate with *Anser*, q. v., p. 115.

Chen albatus. CASSIN'S SNOW GOOSE.

Anser albatus, *Cassin*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1856, p. 41.

Anser albatus, *Gould*, Introd. p. cxxi; *Harting*, p. 155.
Chen albatus, *Dresser*, vi. p. 409.

Albātus = clothed in white, *albus*.

Two obtained near Wexford, and two in co. Mayo, Ireland (Saunders, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 519). An inhabitant of Western North America.

Genus **BERNICLA**, *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 563.

Bernicla, of uncertain derivation. Max Müller ('Lectures on the Science of Language,' 2nd series, 1864, pp. 533–551) thinks "barnacles," the cirripeds ("*pernaculæ*"), were confused with the Geese that came from Ireland ("*hiberniculæ*"); but he adduces no evidence.

Bernicla brenta. BRENT GOOSE.

Anser brenta, *Pallas*, Zoogr. Rosso-As. ii. p. 229 (1811).

Anas Bernicla, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 198 (1766).

Bernicla brenta, *Macg.* iv. p. 629; *Gray*, p. 184; *Gould*, v. pl. 7; *Dresser*, vi. p. 389.

Anser torquatus, *Naum.* xi. p. 393; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 164; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 169.
Anser brenta, *Hewitson,* p. 389.
Anser bernicla, *Harting,* p. 61.
The Brent Goose, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 75.

Brenta, a mediæval word (*Branta* in Gesner and Aldrovandus); probably the same as our "Brent" (*i. e.* burnt Goose), from its generally *charred* appearance.

The Brent Goose occurs on the coasts of the United Kingdom, especially in the north, from autumn to spring. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, breeding in the extreme north.

Bernicla leucopsis. Barnacle Goose.

Anas leucopsis, *Bechstein,* Orn. Taschenb. ii. p. 424 (1803).

Bernicla leucopsis, *Macg.* iv. p. 622; *Gray,* p. 184; *Gould,* v. pl. 5; *Dresser,* vi. p. 397.
Anser leucopsis, *Naum.* xi. p. 378; *Hewitson,* p. 388; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 161; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 166; *Harting,* p. 61.
The Bernicle Goose, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 72.

Leucopsis = white-faced; from λευκός + ὄψις.

A visitant from autumn to spring to the coasts of the United Kingdom, especially in the north. It inhabits the North-western Palæarctic Region and Greenland, ranging southwards in winter to Spain, Egypt, and Palestine. Its exact breeding-ground has not yet been ascertained.

[*Bernicla canadensis.* *Canada Goose.*

Anas canadensis, *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 198 (1766).

Anser canadensis, *Macg.* iv. p. 614; *Hewitson,* p. 391; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 181; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 185; *Harting,* p. 61.
Bernicla canadensis, *Gray,* p. 185; *Gould,* Introd. p. cxxii.
Canada Goose, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 91.

Canadensis = of Canada.

An introduced species, often found at large, especially in winter. Abundant in North America.]

Bernicla ruficollis. Red-breasted Goose.

Anser ruficollis, *Pallas*, Spicil. Zool. fasc. vi. p. 21, tab. v. (1769).

Bernicla ruficollis, *Macg.* iv. p. 634; *Gray*, p. 185; *Gould*, v. pl. 6; *Dresser*, p. 403.

Anser ruficollis, *Naum.* xi. p. 408; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 170; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 174; *Harting*, p. 156.

The Red-breasted Goose, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 80.

Ruficollis = red-necked; from *rūfus* + *collum*.

A very rare straggler to Great Britain. It breeds in North-eastern Siberia, migrating southwards in winter, in one case as far as Northern Egypt.

Genus **CYGNUS**, *Bechstein*, Gemeinn. Naturg. Deutschl. iii. p. 815 (1809).

Cygnus = the Swan, in classical Latin, the Greek *κύκνος*. Cf. *Ciconia*.

Cygnus olor. Mute Swan.

Anas Olor, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 501 (1788).

Cygnus olor, *Naum.* xi. p. 442; *Gray*, p. 189; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 205; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 209; *Gould*, v. pl. 8; *Dresser*, vi. p. 419.

The Mute Swan, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 115.

Ŏlor = a Swan, in classical Latin, especially in poetry; perhaps a Spanish word. *Cf.* Welsh *alarch*.

Probably introduced many centuries ago; generally distributed in a more or less domesticated condition. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region.

Cygnus immutabilis. Polish Swan.

Cygnus immutabilis, *Yarrell*, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1838, p. 19.

Cygnus immutabilis, *Macg.* iv. p. 654; *Gray*, p. 189; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 225; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 230; *Gould*, Introd. p. cxxiii; *Harting*, p. 153; *Dresser*, vi. p. 429.

The Polish Swan, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 131.

Immutābilis = unchanging, from *in* + *mutāre*; because the cygnets are as white as the adults (but *cf.* Gurney, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 466).

Of occasional occurrence in winter on the east coast of England. It is probably a Palæarctic species; but its exact habitat is undetermined.

Cygnus musicus. Whooper Swan.

Cygnus musicus, *Bechstein*, Gemeinn. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. iii. p. 830 (1809).

Anas Cygnus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 194 (1766).

Cygnus musicus, *Macg.* iv. p. 659; *Harting*, p. 59; *Dresser*, vi. p. 433.

Cygnus xanthorhinus, *Naum.* xi. p. 478.

Cygnus ferus, *Hewitson*, p. 393; *Gray*, p. 188; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 187; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 191; *Gould*, v. pl. 9.

The Hooper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 97.

Mūsĭcus = musical; from *Mūsa* = the Muse.

An annual winter visitant to the United Kingdom, especially the northern districts. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region, breeding in Lapland and Northern Russia.

[*Cygnus americanus.* *American Swan.*

Cygnus americanus, *Sharpless* in Doughty's Cab. Nat. Hist. i. p. 185 (1830).

Cygnus americanus, *Macg.* iv. p. 675; *Gray*, p. 189; *Harting*, p. 154.

Americānus = American.

One specimen was obtained from an Edinburgh poulterer by Macgillivray in February 1841; but none have since been recorded. It inhabits North America.]

[*Cygnus buccinator.* *Trumpeter Swan.*

Cygnus buccinator, *Richardson*, Fauna Bor.-Am. ii. p. 464 (1831).

Cygnus buccinator, *Harting*, p. 155.

Buccĭnātor = a trumpeter, one who blew the *buccĭna* or crooked horn.

Out of five seen at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, in October 1866, four were shot; but they were possibly wrongly identified. It inhabits Western North America.]

Cygnus bewicki. Bewick's Swan.

Cygnus bewickii, *Yarrell*, Trans. Linn. Soc. xvi. p. 445 (1833).

Cygnus bewicki, *Dresser*, vi. p. 441.

Cygnus melanorhinus, *Naum.* xi. p. 497.

Cygnus bewickii, *Macg.* iv. p. 669; *Hewitson*, p. 396; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 194; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 198.

Cygnus minor, *Gray*, p. 190; *Gould*, v. pl. 10; *Harting*, p. 59.

Bewick's Swan, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 104.

Bewicki, named after Thomas Bewick (born 1753, died 1828), author of the 'History of British Birds.'

Of frequent occurrence in severe winters throughout the United Kingdom. It is found all over the Palæarctic Region, except in Iceland, and breeds on the Petchora (Seebohm).

[Genus **CAIRINA**, *Fleming*, Phil. of Zool. ii. p. 260 (1822).

Cairina, the name in Aldrovandus, "*Anas Cairina*," because the bird was in his time brought from Cairo.

Cairina moschata. *Muscovy Duck.*

Anas moschata, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 199 (1766).

Cairina moschata, *Gray*, p. 198.

Moschāta = from the Mosquito Coast, Central America. Any reference to a "musky" odour seems impossible in fact.

A domesticated species which frequently escapes. An inhabitant of Central and South America.]

Genus **TADORNA**, *Fleming*, Phil. of Zool. ii. p. 260 (1822).

Tadorna, an Italian word, which seems first to occur in Bélon, 1585, as the Latinized name of a bird.

Tadorna cornuta. Common Sheldrake.

Anas cornuta, *S. G. Gmelin*, Reise d. Russl. ii. p. 185, pl. 18 (1774).

Anas Tadorna, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 195 (1766).

Tadorna vulpanser, *Macg.* v. p. 22; *Hewitson*, p. 397; *Gray*, p. 190; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 235; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 240; *Gould*, v. pl. 11; *Harting*, p. 61.

Anas tadorna, *Naum.* xi. p. 534.

Tadorna cornuta, *Dresser*, vi. p. 451.

The Common Sheldrake, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 141.

Cornūta = horned; from *cornu* = a horn.

Resident in certain spots on the sandy shores of the United Kingdom. It inhabits the temperate and southern portions of the Palæarctic Region.

Tadorna casarca. Ruddy Sheldrake.

Anas Casarca, *Linnæus*, S. N. iii. App. p. 224 (1768).

Tadorna casarca, *Macg.* v. p. 19; *Dresser*, vi. p. 461.

Anas rutila, *Naum.* xi. p. 564.

Tadorna rutila, *Hewitson*, p. 399; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 230; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 235; *Harting*, p. 157.

Casarca rutila, *Gray*, p. 191; *Gould*, v. pl. 12.

The Ruddy Sheldrake, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 136.

Casarca = a Goose, in South Russian; Tartar *karakchās* = black Goose.

A rare visitant to the United Kingdom; some recorded occurrences are perhaps of escaped specimens. It inhabits the eastern and southern portions of the Palæarctic Region, and is a common winter visitor to India.

[Genus **ÆX**, *Boie*, Isis, 1828, p. 329.

Æx = *αἴξ*, a water-bird, probably some kind of Goose, mentioned by Aristotle; said to be the same word as *αἴξ* = a goat, from *ἀΐσσω* = I dart or spring, from the root of *ἄγω* = I drive, "agile."

Æx sponsa. SUMMER DUCK.

Anas Sponsa, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 207 (1766).

Aix sponsa, *Gray*, p. 196.

Sponsa = a bride, from its gay plumage.

A common North-American species frequently kept on ornamental waters; every specimen reported as killed in Britain has almost certainly escaped from confinement.]

Genus **MARECA**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xii. pt. 2, p. 130 (1824).

Marēca, the native name, according to Marcgrave, of the Brazilian Teal (*Querquedula brasiliensis*).

Mareca penelope. WIGEON.

Anas Penelope, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 202 (1766).

Mareca penelope, *Macg.* v. p. 83; *Gray*, p. 191; *Gould*, v. pl. 13; *Dresser*, vi. p. 541.

Anas penelope, *Naum.* xi. p. 724; *Hewitson*, p. 412; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 286; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 287; *Harting*, p. 62.

The Wigeon, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 190.

Pēnĕlŏpē; *πηνέλοψ* = a kind of Duck with purple stripes, in classical Greek, which was said to have fed Penelope, subsequently the wife of Ulysses, after her parents had thrown her into the sea; from *πήνη* = woof, **πηνελη* + *ὄψις* = sight, "braided-looking."

The Wigeon breeds in the north of Scotland, and is abundant during winter throughout the rest of the United Kingdom. It occurs generally in the Palæarctic Region, and sparingly in the Nearctic.

Mareca americana. American Wigeon.

Anas americana, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 526 (1788).

Mareca americana, *Macg.* v. p. 90; *Gray*, p. 192; *Gould*, Introd. p. cxxiv.

Anas americana, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 292; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 293; *Harting*, p. 159.

The American Wigeon, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 196.

Americāna = American.

Six or seven specimens have been recorded as obtained in various parts of Great Britain, none of which can have escaped from confinement, since none are yet known (Sclater, P. Z. S. 1880, p. 514) to have been imported into Europe. It abounds in North America, migrating southwards to Guatemala in winter.

Genus **DAFILA**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xii. pt. 2, p. 126 (1824).

Dafila, apparently an invented word of no meaning.

Dafila acuta. Pintail.

Anas acuta, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 202 (1766).

Querquedula acuta, *Macg.* v. p. 65.

Anas acuta, *Naum.* xi. p. 638; *Hewitson*, p. 403; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 253; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 258; *Harting*, p. 62.

Dafila acuta, *Gray*, p. 192; *Gould*, v. pl. 18; *Dresser*, vi. p. 531.

The Pintail Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 158.

Acūta = sharp, pointed; from *acŭo* = I sharpen.

Breeds sparingly in Scotland and the extreme north of England, occurring pretty plentifully in winter throughout the United Kingdom. It inhabits both the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Genus **ANAS**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 307 (1760).

Anas = a Duck, in classical Latin; akin to *νῆττα*, *νῆσσα*, *νᾶσσα*, Germ. *Ente*, Lith. *ántis*.

Anas boscas. Wild Duck.

Anas Boschas, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 205 (1766).

Anas boschas, *Macg.* v. p. 31; *Naum.* xi. p. 575; *Hewitson*, p. 407; *Gray*, p. 193; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 264; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 265; *Gould*, v. pl. 15; *Harting*, p. 62; *Dresser*, vi. p. 469.

The Wild Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 169.

Boscas = *βοσκάς*, a small kind of Duck in Aristotle; apparently the genuine forms are *βασκάς* and *φασκάς*. Origin unknown (*cf.* H. T. Wharton, 'Ibis,' 1879, p. 452); perhaps confused with *βόσκω* = I feed, in popular etymology.

Resident and generally distributed. It inhabits both the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Genus **CHAULELASMUS**, *G. R. Gray*, Gen. B. iii p. 617 (1845).

Chaulelasmus, from *χαυλός* = loose or gaping; a word only found in classical Greek in composition, *χαυλιόδους* = with outstanding teeth; and *ἐλασμός* = metal beaten out, a metal plate, from *ἐλαύνω* = I drive, strike, beat out. From the projecting laminæ of the upper mandible.

Chaulelasmus streperus. Gadwall.

Anas strepera, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 200 (1766).

Querquedula strepera, *Macg.* v. p. 59.

Anas strepera, *Naum.* xi. p. 659; *Hewitson*, p. 402; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 249; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 254; *Harting*, p. 62.

Chaulelasmus strepera, *Gray*, p. 196; *Gould*, v. pl. 19.

Chaulelasmus streperus, *Dresser*, vi. p. 487.

The Gadwall, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 154.

Strĕpĕrus = noisy.

The Gadwall occurs somewhat sparingly from autumn to spring on the coasts and waters of the United Kingdom, and is known to breed in Norfolk. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Genus **QUERQUEDULA**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xii. pt. 2, p. 142 (1824).

Querquedŭla, a kind of Duck mentioned by Varro and Columella; perhaps from κέρκουρος = a light vessel used by the Cyprians; or from καρκαίρω = I ring (Vaniçek). Prof. Skeat says the name is from an onomatopœic base, *querq* or *kark*, significative of any loud noise.

Querquedula circia. GARGANEY.

Anas Circia, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 204 (1766).
Anas Querquedula, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 203 (1766).
Querquedula circia, *Macg.* v. p. 55; *Gould*, v. pl. 17; *Harting*, p. 63; *Dresser*, vi. p. 513.
Anas querquedula, *Naum.* xi. p. 677; *Hewitson*, p. 409; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 277; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 278.
Pterocyanea circia, *Gray*, p. 195.
The Garganey, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 181.

Circia, the ancient name, though not used by any classical author; probably from the root of κίρκος = a Hawk. See Circus, p. 92.

The Garganey is a summer visitant, breeding sparingly in the eastern counties of England. It occurs in many other counties, but rarely in Scotland and very rarely in Ireland. It inhabits the temperate and southern parts of the Palæarctic Region, and is common in India in winter.

Querquedula discors. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.

Anas discors, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 205 (1766).
Anas discors, *Harting*, p. 63.

Discors = unlike, from its peculiar wing-markings; from *dis-* = apart, and *cor* = heart.

One was obtained on the Nith, Dumfriesshire, in January 1863 (Gray, 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 373). Common in Eastern North America, occurring as far north as Alaska, and in winter in Central America and the Antilles. It has been reported from France (Degland and Gerbe, Orn. Eur. ii. p. 521).

Querquedula crecca. Common Teal.

Anas Crecca, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 204 (1766).

Querquedula crecca, *Macg.* v. p. 48; *Gray*, p. 194; *Gould*, v. pl. 16; *Harting*, p. 62; *Dresser*, vi. p. 507.

Anas crecca, *Naum.* xi. p. 701; *Hewitson*, p. 410; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 281; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 282.

The Teal, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 185.

Crecca, probably from its note. Cf. *Crex*, q. v., and the German *Kriech-Ente*, old English Cracker = Pintail.

Resident and generally distributed throughout the United Kingdom. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, and is abundant in winter in India.

[*Querquedula bimaculata.* *Bimaculated Duck.*

Anas bimaculata, *Keyserling and Blasius*, Wirbelth. Eur. p. 227 (1840).

Anas glocitans, *Macg.* v. p. 42; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 260.

Querquedula bimaculata, *Gray*, p. 194.

The Bimaculated Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 165.

Bimăcūlāta = marked with two spots, *măcūlæ*.

A spurious species, described from a cross between a Teal and a Wild Duck.]

Querquedula carolinensis. American Green-winged Teal.

Anas carolinensis, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 533 (1788).

Anas carolinensis, *Harting*, p. 63.

Carolinensis = from Carolina, in North America.

One was obtained near Kingsbridge, South Devon, Nov. 23, 1879, and another in Hurstbourne Park, Hants, more than forty years ago ('Zoologist,' 1880, p. 70). Abundant in North America.

Genus **SPATULA**, *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 564.

Spătŭla = any thing broad like a spoon, *spătha*.

Spatula clypeata. Shoveller.

Anas clypeata, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 200 (1766).

Rhynchaspis clypeata, *Macg.* v. p. 74.
Anas clypeata, *Naum.* xi. p. 747; *Hewitson*, p. 400; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 242; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 247; *Harting*, p. 62.
Spatula clypeata, *Gray*, p. 197; *Gould*, v. pl. 14; *Dresser*, vi. p. 497.
The Shoveler, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 147.

Clўpĕāta = armed with a shield, *clypeus* or *clipeus*; from its white shield-like gorget.

The Shoveller breeds in some districts of Great Britain, and occurs in tolerable abundance from autumn to spring in other parts of the United Kingdom. It inhabits the Palæarctic, the northern portion of the Ethiopian, and the Nearctic Regions, migrating southwards in winter to India, Australia, and Colombia.

Genus **FULIGULA**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xii. pt. 2, p. 187 (1824).

Fŭlīgŭla, for *fulicula*, diminutive of *fūlix* or *Fulica*, q. v.

Fuligula rufina. Red-crested Pochard.

Anas rufina, *Pallas*, Reise, ii. App. p. 713. no. 28 (1773).

Aythya rufina, *Macg.* v. p. 109.
Anas rufina, *Naum.* xii. p. 7.
Branta rufina, *Gray*, p. 198; *Gould*, v. pl. 22.
Fuligula rufina, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 327; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 329; *Harting*, p. 159; *Dresser*, vi. p. 559.
The Red-crested Whistling Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 229.

Rūfina, apparently an adjectival form from *rūfus* = red.

A rare winter visitant to the eastern and southern waters of England, once obtained in Ireland, and once in Scotland. It inhabits the temperate and southern portions of the Palæarctic Region, and is a winter visitant to India.

Fuligula cristata. Tufted Duck.

Anas cristata, *Leach*, Syst. Cat. M. & B. Brit. Mus. p. 39 (1816).

Anas Fuligula, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 207 (1766).

Fuligula cristata, *Macg.* v. p. 121; *Hewitson*, p. 430; *Gray*, p. 199; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 351; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 353; *Gould*, v. pl. 23; *Harting*, p. 66; *Dresser*, vi. p. 573.

Anas fuligula, *Naum.* xii. p. 64.

The Tufted Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 251.

Cristāta = crested, from *crista* = a crest.

The Tufted Duck breeds sparingly in several localities in England and Scotland, and occurs irregularly throughout the United Kingdom from autumn to spring. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region.

[*Fuligula collaris.* *Ring-necked Duck.*

Anas collaris, *Donovan*, Brit. Birds, vi. t. 147 (1809).

Fuligula collaris, *Gray*, p. 199.

Collāris = with a conspicuous neck, *collum*.

One was obtained in Leadenhall Market, January 1801 (Donovan, *l. c.*). Mr. Gurney has reported some obviously imported specimens at Liverpool ('Zoologist,' 1877, p. 341). Common in North America and the West Indies, occurring as far south as Guatemala.]

Fuligula marila. Scaup.

Anas Marila, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 196 (1766).

Fuligula marila, *Macg.* v. p. 116; *Hewitson*, p. 426; *Gray*, p. 199; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 341; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 343; *Gould*, v. pl. 24; *Harting*, p. 64; *Dresser*, vi. p. 565.

Anas marila, *Naum.* xii. p. 88.

The Scaup Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 241.

Marīla, from μαρίλη = the embers of charcoal; from its pitch-black fore parts.

An abundant and regular visitant to the United Kingdom, especially the northern portions, from autumn to spring;

some stay to breed in Scotland. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

[*Fuligula affinis.* LESSER SCAUP DUCK.

Fuligula affinis, *Eyton*, Monogr. Anat. p. 157 (1838).

Affinis = allied, from its close resemblance, except in size, to *Fuligula marila.*

One was obtained in the London market many years ago (Thompson, Nat. Hist. Ireland, Birds, p. 140). One has also been reported from Holland; but it is not otherwise known than as a common North-American bird.]

Fuligula ferina. POCHARD.

Anas ferina, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 203 (1766).

Anas ferina, *Naum.* xii. p. 21.
Aythya ferina, *Macg.* v. p. 103.
Fuligula ferina, *Hewitson*, p. 423; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 332; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 334; *Harting*, p. 63; *Dresser*, vi. p. 551.
Nyroca ferina, *Gray*, p. 200; *Gould*, v. pl. 20.
The Pochard, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 233.

Fĕrīna = of or belonging to wild animals, *fĕræ*; perhaps in reference to its "game" flavour. *Cf.* German *Tafel-Ente*, "Table-duck."

Resident and breeds in several localities in England and Scotland; elsewhere a common visitant, especially in winter. It inhabits the temperate Palæarctic Region.

Genus **NYROCA**, *Fleming*, Phil. of Zool. ii. p. 260 (1822).

Nyrōca, Latinized from the Russian name, *Ootna nyrok.*

Nyroca ferruginea. WHITE-EYED DUCK.

Anas ferruginea, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 528 (1788).

Fuligula nyroca, *Macg.* v. p. 113; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 337; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 339.
Fuligula leucophthalmos, *Hewitson*, p. 425.
Anas nyroca, *Naum.* xii. p. 41.

Nyroca leucophthalmos, *Gray*, p. 201 ; *Gould*, v. pl. 21.
Fuligula ferruginea, *Harting*, p. 64.
Nyroca ferruginea, *Dresser*, vi. p. 581.
The Ferruginous Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 238.

Ferrugĭnĕa = of the colour of iron-rust, *ferrūgo*, from *ferrum* = iron.

A spring straggler to the eastern coasts of England, and once met with in Scotland. It inhabits the temperate and southern portions of the Palæarctic Region.

Genus **CLANGULA**, *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 564.

Clangŭla, diminutive of *Clanga* ; κλαγγή = *clangor*, any sharp sound, especially the scream of Cranes.

Clangula glaucion. Goldeneye.

Anas Glaucion, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 201 (1766).
Anas Clangula, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 201 (1766).

Clangula chrysophthalma, *Macg.* v. p. 174.
Anas clangula, *Naum.* xii. p. 162.
Fuligula vulgaris, *Hewitson*, p. 435.
Clangula glaucion, *Gray*, p. 202 ; *Gould*, v. pl. 31 ; *Harting*, p. 66 ; *Dresser*, vi. p. 595.
Fuligula clangula, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 368 ; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 371.
The Golden Eye, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 267.

Glaucĭon = γλαύκιον, a grey-eyed water-bird in Athenæus, 395 C. ; from γλαυκός = bluish-grey. Generally Latinized into *glaucium* by pre-Linnean writers, and always (for *Chelidonium Glaucium*) by botanists, including Linnæus.

A winter visitant to the United Kingdom, especially the northern districts. It inhabits the Northern Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Clangula islandica. Barrow's Goldeneye.

Anas islandica, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 541 (1788).

Anas islandica, *Naum.* xii. p. 186.
Clangula islandica, *Dresser*, vi. p. 603.

Islandĭca = of Iceland.

One was shot at the mouth of the Derwent, out of a flock of five, in the winter of 1863–64 (Zool. 1864, p. 9038). Found only in the northern portions of the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, seldom migrating far south in winter; but a specimen has been obtained near Valencia, in Spain.

Clangula albeola. Buffel-headed Duck.

Anas Albeola, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 199 (1766).

Clangula albeola, *Macg.* v. p. 185; *Gray*, p. 203; *Gould*, Introd. p. cxxviii; *Harting*, p. 161; *Dresser*, vi. p. 589.
Fuligula albeola, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 374; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 377.
Buffel-headed Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 273.

Albĕŏla = the little white (*albus*) bird.

A very rare straggler, obtained four or five times on the coasts of Scotland and England. It inhabits the Nearctic Region.

Genus **COSMONETTA**, *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. p. 196 (1829).

Cosmonĕtta, from κόσμος = ornament, and νῆττα = a Duck; from its brilliantly contrasted plumage.

Cosmonetta histrionica. Harlequin Duck.

Anas histrionica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 204 (1766).

Anas histrionica, *Naum.* xii. p. 199.
Clangula histrionica, *Macg.* v. p. 169; *Gray*, p. 203.
Fuligula histrionica, *Hewitson*, p. 433; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 363; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 365.
Histrionicus torquatus, *Gould*, v. pl. 32; *Harting*, p. 160.
Cosmonetta histrionica, *Dresser*, vi. p. 609.
The Harlequin Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 262.

Histrĭŏnĭca = belonging to or like an actor, *histrio*.

A very rare straggler—only two well-authenticated occurrences, both in the north of Scotland, being on record. It inhabits Iceland and the Northern Nearctic Region.

Genus **HARELDA**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xii. pt. 2, p. 174 (1824).

Harelda, Latinized from *Haveld* or *Havelda*, the Icelandic name. Brünnich (Orn. Bor. 1764, p. 17) says it is called in the Færoes *Oedel*, and in Iceland *Ha-Ella* or *Ha-Old*.

Harelda glacialis. Long-tailed Duck.

Anas glacialis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 203 (1766).

Harelda glacialis, *Macg.* v. p. 192; *Gray*, p. 203; *Gould*, v. pl. 33; *Harting*, p. 66; *Dresser*, vi. p. 617.

Anas glacialis, *Naum.* xii. p. 210.

Fuligula glacialis, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 355; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 357; *Hewitson*, p. 431.

The Long-tailed Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 255.

Glăcĭālis = living among the ice, *glăcĭēs*.

Breeds sparingly in Shetland, and is tolerably abundant from autumn to spring on the northern coasts of the United Kingdom, but rarer southwards. It is a circumpolar species which migrates south in winter in both hemispheres.

Genus **HENICONETTA**, *G. R. Gray*, List of Gen. of B. p. 75 (1840).

Heniconetta, from ἑνικός = single, unique, and νῆττα = a Duck.

Heniconetta stelleri. Steller's Duck.

Anas stelleri, *Pallas*, Spic. Zool. fasc. vi. p. 35 (1769).

Stelleria dispar, *Macg.* v. p. 164.

Anas dispar, *Naum.* xii. p. 240.

Eniconetta stelleri, *Gray*, p. 204; *Gould*, v. pl. 25.

Somateria dispar, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 305; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 306.

Somateria stelleri, *Harting*, p. 164; *Dresser*, vi. p. 649.

Steller's Western Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 208.

Stelleri, in honour of Geo. Wilh. Steller, who first discovered the bird in Kamtchatka, 1741–42.

Two specimens have been obtained on the east coast of England. It inhabits the Northern Palæarctic and North-western Nearctic Regions.

Genus **SOMATERIA**, *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 564.

Sōmătĕrĭa from σῶμα, genit. σώματος, the body, and ἔριον = wool, which its breast supplies in the breeding-season.

Somateria mollissima. Eider Duck.

Anas mollissima, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 198 (1766).

Somateria mollissima, *Macg.* v. p. 147; *Hewitson*, p. 414; *Gray*, p. 205; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 297; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 298; *Gould*, v. pl. 26; *Harting*, p. 67; *Dresser*, vi. p. 629.

Anas mollissima, *Naum.* xii. p. 252.

The Eider Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 201.

Mollissĭma, superlative of *mollis* = soft.

The Eider Duck breeds from the Fern Islands northwards, and occurs sparingly in winter on the coasts of the United Kingdom. It inhabits the north-western portions of the Palæarctic Region.

Somateria spectabilis. King Eider.

Anas spectabilis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 195 (1766).

Somateria spectabilis, *Macg.* v. p. 158; *Hewitson*, p. 417; *Gray*, p. 206; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 308; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 310; *Gould*, v. pl. 27; *Harting*, p. 163; *Dresser*, vi. p. 643.

Anas spectabilis, *Naum.* xii. p. 285.

The King Duck, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 211.

Spectābĭlis = worth seeing; from *specto* = I watch, frequentative of *spĕcĭo* = I look at.

A rare straggler to the British Islands, occurring most

frequently in the northern portions. It inhabits the northern Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Genus **ŒDEMIA**, *Fleming*, Phil. of Zool. ii. p. 260 (1822).

Œdēmĭa, from *οἴδημα* = a swelling, from *οἰδέω* = I become swollen; from the tumid bill.

Œdemia nigra. Common Scoter.

Anas nigra, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 196 (1766).

Oidemia nigra, *Macg.* v. p. 140; *Gray*, p. 207; *Hewitson*, p. 421; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 317; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 319; *Gould*, v. pl. 28.

Anas nigra, *Naum.* xii. p. 108.

Œdemia nigra, *Harting*, p. 66; *Dresser*, vi. p. 663.

The Common Scoter, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 220.

Nigra = black.

The Scoter breeds in several of the northern counties of Scotland, and visits the more southern coasts of the United Kingdom in winter. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region.

Œdemia fusca. Velvet Scoter.

Anas fusca, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 196 (1766).

Oidemia fusca, *Macg.* v. p. 134; *Gray*, p. 206; *Hewitson*, p. 419; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 312; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 314; *Gould*, v. pl. 29.

Anas fusca, *Naum.* xii. p. 123.

Œdemia fusca, *Harting*, p. 67; *Dresser*, vi. p. 657.

The Velvet Scoter, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 215.

Fusca = dark, dusky.

The Velvet Scoter occasionally breeds in some parts of Scotland, and visits the coasts of the United Kingdom in winter. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region.

Œdemia perspicillata. Surf-Scoter.

Anas perspicillata, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 201 (1766).

Oidemia perspicillata, *Macg.* v. p. 129; *Gray*, p. 207; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 322; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 324; *Gould*, v. pl. 30.

Anas perspicillata, *Naum.* xii. p. 140.

Œdemia perspicillata, *Harting*, p. 162; *Dresser*, vi. p. 669.

The Surf Scoter, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 225.

Perspĭcillāta = dappled, covered with small looking-glasses (*spĕcŭla*)—a late, and rather unnatural, derivative.

A very rare winter visitant to the shores of the United Kingdom. It inhabits the Nearctic Region.

Genus **MERGUS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 207 (1766).

Mergus = a diving-bird, in classical Latin; from *mergo* = I dive.

Mergus merganser. Goosander.

Mergus Merganser, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 208 (1766).

Meganser castor, *Macg.* v. p. 207.

Mergus merganser, *Naum.* xii. p. 356; *Hewitson*, p. 439; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 395; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 398; *Harting*, p. 68; *Dresser*, vi. p. 685.

Mergus castor, *Gray*, p. 208; *Gould*, v. pl. 34.

The Goosander, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 292.

Merganser = diving Goose; from *mergus* + *anser*. Coined by Gesner, on account of the bird's size.

The Goosander breeds sparingly in the North of Scotland, and occurs on the coasts and waters of the United Kingdom from autumn to spring. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Mergus serrator. Red-breasted Merganser.

Mergus Serrator, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 208 (1766).

Merganser serrator, *Macg.* v. p. 216.

Mergus serrator, *Naum.* xii. p. 333; *Hewitson*, p. 437; *Gray*, p. 209; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 389; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 392; *Gould*, v. pl. 35; *Harting*, p. 67; *Dresser*, vi. p. 693.

The Red-breasted Merganser, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 287.

Serrātor = one using a saw, *serra*.

The Red-breasted Merganser breeds in Scotland and North Ireland, and occurs from autumn to spring in all parts of the United Kingdom. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Mergus cucullatus. Hooded Merganser.

Mergus cucullatus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 207 (1766).

Merganser cucullatus, *Macg.* v. p. 225.
Mergus cucullatus, *Gray*, p. 209; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 383; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 386; *Gould*, v. pl. 36; *Harting*, p. 165.
The Hooded Merganser, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 282.

Cucullātus = with a cap or hood, *cūcullus*.

A very rare straggler to the United Kingdom. It inhabits North America.

Mergus albellus. Smew.

Mergus Albellus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 209 (1766).

Mergus albellus, *Macg.* v. p. 233; *Naum.* xii. p. 314; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 378; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 381; *Gould*, v. pl. 37; *Harting*, p. 67; *Dresser*, vi. p. 699.
Mergellus albellus, *Gray*, p. 210.
The Smew, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 277.

Albellus = the little white (*albus*) bird.

An irregular winter visitant to the coasts of the United Kingdom, more abundant on the north and east. It inhabits the Northern Palæarctic Region.

Order COLUMBÆ.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.

Genus COLUMBA, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 279 (1766).

Columba = a Dove, in classical Latin; probably as if meaning "dark," from the root of *calīgo* = darkness. But *cf.* Lith. *gulbe* = swan, O. Irish *gall*, with the meaning "white." Probably *not* akin to *Colymbus*.

Columba palumbus. Ring-Dove.

Columba Palumbus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 282 (1766).

Columba palumbus, *Naum.* vi. p. 168; *Macg.* i. p. 259; *Hewitson*, p. 271; *Gray*, p. 120; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 277; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 287; *Harting*, p. 36; *Dresser*, vii. p. 3; *Saunders*, iii. p. 1.

Palumbus torquatus, *Gould*, iv. pl. 1.

The Ring Dove, or Wood Pigeon, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 249.

Pălumbus = a Wood-Pigeon, in classical Latin; akin to πέλεια, πελός, *pullus*, "dark."

Generally distributed and common throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and found throughout the Western Palæarctic Region, except in the far north; ranging only a short distance into the Eastern Palæarctic Region, where it is replaced by *Columba casiotis*.

Columba œnas. Stock-Dove.

Columba Oenas, *Linnæus* (partim), S. N. i. p. 279 (1766).

Columba œnas, *Naum.* vi. p. 215; *Macg.* i. p. 287; *Hewitson*, p. 273; *Gray*, p. 120; *Gould*, iv. pl. 2; *Harting*, p. 36; *Dresser*, vii. p. 23; *Saunders*, iii. p. 8.

Columba ænas, *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 283; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 293.

The Stock Dove, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 254.

Oenas = οἰνάς, a wild Pigeon the colour of ripening grapes (οἴνη = the vine), in Aristotle, which Gaza translates *Vinago*.

The Stock-Dove is found in most parts of England, though somewhat local in its distribution, and is most numerous in some of the midland and eastern counties, but it does not occur in Scotland or Ireland. It is generally distributed throughout the Western Palæarctic Region as far north as the limit of the growth of the oak, and ranges into Asia about as far as Persia.

Columba livia. Rock-Dove.

Columba livia, *Bonnaterre*, Encycl. Méth. i. p. 227 (1790).

Columba livia, *Naum.* vi. p. 186; *Macg.* i. p. 268; *Hewitson*, p. 274; *Gray*, p. 121; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 288; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 298; *Gould*, iv. pl. 3; *Harting*, p. 36; *Dresser*, vii. p. 11; *Saunders*, iii. p. 1.

The Rock Dove, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 259.

Līvĭa, from its leaden colour, *līvor*. Gaza translates Aristotle's πελειάς by *livia*, because πελός = dark-coloured; *cf.* French *Biset*, from Fr. *bise* = *livor*.

Generally distributed in suitable localities, principally on rocky cliffs on the coast, not only throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but over the whole western Palæarctic Region.

Genus **TURTUR**, *Selby*, Nat. Libr. Ornith. v. p. 169 (1835).

Turtur = a Turtle Dove, in classical Latin. Said to be onomatopœic; but cf. *Tetrax*.

Turtur communis. Turtle Dove.

Turtur communis, *Selby*, Nat. Libr. Ornith. v. pp. 153, 171 (1835).

Columba Turtur, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 284 (1766).

Columba turtur, *Naum.* vi. p. 233; *Macg.* i. p. 291; *Hewitson*, p. 275; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 299; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 309.

Turtur auritus, *Gray*, p. 121; *Gould*, iv. pl. 4; *Harting*, p. 37.

Turtur vulgaris, *Dresser*, vii. p. 39.

Turtur communis, *Saunders*, iii. p. 21.

The Turtle Dove, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 267.

Commūnis = common.

A summer visitant to Great Britain, being common in the southern counties and rarer in the northern counties of England; but a rare straggler to Scotland, and a somewhat rare summer visitant to Ireland. It is generally distributed throughout the temperate portions of the western Palæarctic Region, and is found in Africa as far south as 10° N. lat. In Asia it ranges as far east as Yarkand.

Genus **ECTOPISTES**, *Swainson*, Zool. Journ. iii. p. 362 (1827).

Ectopistēs = ἐκτοπιστής, the wanderer; from ἐκτοπίζω = I migrate.

Ectopistes migratorius. Passenger Pigeon.

Columba migratoria, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 285 (1766).

Ectopistes migratorius, *Gray*, p. 121; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 304; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 314; *Gould*, introd. p. c; *Saunders*, iii. p. 26.

Columba migratoria, *Harting*, p. 128.

The Passenger Pigeon, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 272.

Migratōrius = migratory.

A very rare straggler from the Nearctic Region, where it is common from the Atlantic to the great central plains, and from the Southern States to the 65th parallel of northern latitude.

Order PTEROCLETES.

Family PTEROCLIDÆ.

Genus **SYRRHAPTES**, *Illiger*, Prodr. p. 243 (1811).

Syrrhaptēs, derived by its inventor, *l. c.*, from συῤῥάπτειν = to sew or stitch together, because the last phalanges of the toes alone are free.

Syrrhaptes paradoxus. Pallas's Sand-Grouse.

Tetrao paradoxa, *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, ii. App. p. 712 (1773).

Syrrhaptes paradoxus, *Gould*, iv. p. 11; *Harting*, p. 128; *Dresser*, vii. p. 75.

Paradoxus = παράδοξος, strange, contrary to expectation; from the curious structure of its feet.

Has occasionally occurred in large numbers, particularly in 1863, in Great Britain and Ireland, and under similar circumstances in various parts of Europe. Its true home is the steppes of Central Asia.

Order GALLINÆ.

Family PHASIANIDÆ.

Genus **PHASIANUS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 270 (1766).

Phāsĭānus = φασιανός, the Phasian bird, in Aristophanes; from the river Phasis, in Colchis, whence it is said to have been first brought by the Argonautic expedition.

Phasianus colchicus. PHEASANT.

Phasianus colchicus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 271 (1766).

Phasianus colchicus, *Naum.* vi. p. 433; *Macg.* i. p. 114; *Hewitson*, p. 276; *Gray*, p. 123; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 310; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 320; *Saunders*, iii. p. 91; *Gould*, iv. pl. 12; *Harting*, p. 37; *Dresser*, vii. p. 85.

The Common Pheasant, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 277.

Colchĭcus = of Colchis, a province of Asia east of the Black Sea, now Mingrelia, through which the river Phasis, now Rion, flows.

Generally distributed throughout the British Isles, where it is naturalized, as also in the rest of Europe. Its true home is South-eastern Europe and Asia Minor.

Genus **CACCABIS**, *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. p. 183 (1829).

Caccăbis = κακκαβίς, a collateral form of κακκάβη, a Partridge, in classical Greek; perhaps from its "cackling." *Cf.* κικκαβαῦ = the cry of the Screech-owl; but Curtius wrongly connects it with κακκάω = *cacāre*, and compares *Perdix*, q. v.

Caccabis rufa. RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE.

Tetrao rufus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 276 (1766).

Perdix rubra, *Naum.* vi. p. 563; *Macg.* i. p. 215.

Perdix rufa, *Hewitson*, p. 282; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 381; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 394; *Harting*, p. 40.

Caccabis rufa, *Gray*, p. 126; *Dresser*, vii. p. 103; *Saunders*, iii. p. 115.

Caccabis rubra, *Gould*, iv. pl. 14.

The Red-legged Partridge, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 343.

Rŭfa = red.

Naturalized in the east of England. Found in Eastern and Southern Europe.

Caccabis petrosa. Barbary Partridge.

Tetrao petrosus, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 758 (1788).

Caccabis petrosa, *Gray*, p. 127; *Dresser*, vii. p. 111; *Saunders*, iii. p. 121.

Perdix petrosa, *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 387; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 400; *Harting*, p. 129.

Petrōsa = haunting rocks, πέτραι.

A rare straggler to England. It inhabits Southern Europe and Northern Africa.

Genus **PERDIX**, *Brisson*, Ornith. i. p. 219 (1760).

Perdix = πέρδιξ, a Partridge, in classical authors; probably from the root of πέρδομαι = *pēdĕre, eum enim sonum edit.* Cf. *Caccabis*, from κακκάω (Curtius); Old Norse *rjúpa* = ptarmigan, *ropa* = eructare.

Perdix cinerea. Partridge.

Perdix cinerea, *Latham*, Gen. Syn. Suppl. pt. 1, p. 290 (1787).

Tetrao Perdix, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 276 (1766).

Perdix cinerea, *Naum.* vi. p. 477; *Macg.* i. p. 218; *Hewitson*, p. 281; *Gray*, p. 127; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 370; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 383; *Saunders*, iii. p. 105; *Gould*, iv. pl. 13; *Harting*, p. 39; *Dresser*, vii. p. 131.

The Common Partridge, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 333.

Cinĕrĕa = ash-coloured; from *cĭnĕres* = ashes.

The Partridge occurs throughout the British Isles, and is generally distributed through temperate Europe and Eastern Asia to Persia and Turkestan.

Genus **COTURNIX**, *Bonnaterre*, Encycl. Méth. i. p. 217 (1790).

Coturnix = a Quail, in classical Latin. Etymology unknown.

Coturnix communis. Quail.

Coturnix Communis, *Bonnaterre*, Encycl. Méth. i. p. 217 (1790).

Tetrao Coturnix, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 278 (1766).

Perdix coturnix, *Naum.* vi. p. 575.

Coturnix dactylisonans, *Macg.* i. p. 233.

Coturnix vulgaris, *Hewitson*, p. 284; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 400; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 413; *Harting*, p. 40.

Coturnix communis, *Gray*, p. 128; *Gould*, iv. pl. 15; *Dresser*, vii. p. 143; *Saunders*, iii. p. 123.

The Common Quail, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 355.

Commūnis = common.

Thinly distributed throughout the British Islands during the summer months. It is found throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa.

[Genus **ORTYX**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xi. pt. 1, p. 376 (1819).

Ortyx = ὄρτυξ, the Quail, in classical Greek; from the root of *verto* = I turn, from its whirling flight (Curtius). Cf. Sanskr. *vartakas* = quail, *vart* = to roll.

Ortyx virginianus. *Virginian Colin.*

Tetrao virginianus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 277 (1760).

Ortyx virginiana, *Macg.* i. p. 228; *Gray*, p. 129; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 391; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 404.

Ortyx virginianus, *Harting*, p. 129; *Saunders*, iii. p. 122.

The Virginian Colin, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 348.

Virginiānus = of Virginia.

Introduced from North America, but never really established.]

Family TETRAONIDÆ.

Genus **LAGOPUS**, *Brisson*, Ornith. i. pp. 181, 216 (1760).

Lăgōpus = λαγώπους, rough-footed like a hare; from λαγώς + πούς.

Lagopus mutus. Ptarmigan.

Tetrao mutus, *Montin*, Phys. Sälsk. Handl. p. 155 (1770).

Tetrao Lagopus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 274 (1776).

Lagopus cinereus, *Macg.* i. p. 187.

Tetrao lagopus, *Naum.* vi. p. 401; *Hewitson*, p. 280; *Harting*, p. 39.

Lagopus albus, *Gray*, p. 132.

Lagopus vulgaris, *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 359; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 372.

Lagopus mutus, *Saunders*, iii. p. 83; *Gould*, iv. pls. 8–10; *Dresser*, vii. p. 157.

The Ptarmigan, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 322.

Mūtus = dumb, mute.

Common on the highest mountain-tops of Scotland; found in similar districts throughout Europe and Central Asia.

Lagopus scoticus. Red Grouse.

Tetrao scoticus, *Latham*, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 641 (1790).

Lagopus scoticus, *Macg.* i. p. 169; *Gray*, p. 131; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 351; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 364; *Saunders*, iii. p. 73; *Gould*, iv. pl. 7; *Dresser*, vii. p. 165.

Tetrao scoticus, *Hewitson*, p. 279; *Harting*, p. 39.

The Red Grouse, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 315.

Scōticus = of Scotland, to which it was supposed to be peculiar.

On moorlands throughout the greater part of the British Islands, but not south of Derbyshire in England. It does not occur outside the British Isles, but is represented on the continent by the closely allied form *Lagopus albus*.

[*Lagopus rupestris*. *Rock-Ptarmigan*.

Tetrao rupestris, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 751 (1788).

Lagopus rupestris, *Dresser*, vii. p. 175.

Rūpestris = frequenting rocks, *rūpes*.

One is said to have occurred in Sutherlandshire (Selby,

Cat. Birds Sutherland, 1834), and another in Perthshire, in 1825 (Eyton, 'Rarer British Birds,' p. 25, 1838). It inhabits Iceland, Greenland, Arctic America, and Arctic Siberia.]

Genus **TETRAO**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 273 (1766).

Tĕtrăo = τετράων, a bird mentioned by Athenæus and Pliny; akin to τέτραξ, τέτριξ, Sanskr. *tittirĭs*, Old Norse *thidr*, Lat. *turtur*; perhaps a Persian word.

Tetrao tetrix. Black Grouse.

Tetrao Tetrix, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 274 (1766).

Tetrao tetrix, *Naum.* vi. p. 324; *Macg.* i. p. 145; *Hewitson*, p. 278; *Gray*, p. 130; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 340; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 351; *Saunders*, iii. p. 60; *Gould*, iv. pl. 6; *Harting*, p. 38; *Dresser*, vii. p. 205.

The Black Grouse, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 304.

Tĕtrix = τέτριξ, a bird mentioned by Aristotle; cf. *Tetrao*.

Generally distributed throughout the moorlands of Great Britain, and in similar situations all over Europe, Siberia, and China.

Tetrao urogallus. Capercaillie.

Tetrao Urogallus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 273 (1766).

Tetrao urogallus, *Naum.* vi. p. 277; *Macg.* i. p. 138; *Gray*, p. 130; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 323; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 333; *Saunders*, iii. p. 45; *Gould*, iv. pl. 5; *Harting*, p. 37; *Dresser*, vii. p. 223.

Wood Grouse, *Hewitson*, p. 277.

The Capercaillie, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 289.

Urogallus, from *ūrus* = a kind of wild ox, and *gallus* = a cock. Gesner formed the name from the German *Auerhahn*, taking *Auer* as equivalent to *Urus*, in reference to the bird's size, comparing it to the bovine Aurochs.

Formerly an inhabitant of Northern England, Ireland, and Central Scotland. It became extinct in the last century, and is now again naturalized about Taymouth and elsewhere (*cf.*

Harvie-Brown, 'The Capercaillie in Scotland,' 1879). It extends through the pine-forests of Northern and Central Europe.

Order HEMIPODII.

Genus **TURNIX**, *Bonnaterre*, Encyl. Méth. i. p. 5 (1790).

Turnix, shortened from *Coturnix*, q. v., to show it was a mutilated form, wanting the hind toe.

Turnix sylvatica. ANDALUSIAN HEMIPODE.

Tetrao sylvaticus, *Desfontaines*, Mém. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences, Paris, p. 500 (1789).

Turnix africanus, *Gray*, p. 128.

Hemipodius tachydromus, *Yarr.* ed. 2 ii. p. 408; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 421.

Turnix africanus, *Gould*, iv. pl. 16.

Turnix sylvatica, *Harting*, p. 130; *Dresser*, vii. p. 249; *Saunders*, iii. p. 131.

Sylvātica = found in woods, *silvæ*.

Three examples are said to have been obtained in England. It is a local resident in Southern Spain, Sicily, and North Africa.

Order FULICARIÆ.

Family RALLIDÆ.

Genus **RALLUS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 261 (1766).

Rallus, the latinized form of the French *Râle* (spelt *Rasle* in Bélon, 1555) our *Rail*, Dutch *Ral*; akin to *rattle*.

Rallus aquaticus. WATER-RAIL.

Rallus aquaticus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 262 (1766).

Rallus aquaticus, *Naum.* ix. p. 472; *Macg.* iv. p. 521; *Hewitson*, p. 373; *Gray*, p. 177; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 110;

id. ed. 3, iii. p. 125; *Gould*, iv. pl. 86; *Harting*, p. 57; *Dresser*, vii. p. 257.

The Water Rail, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 24.

Aquātĭcus = living in or by the water, *ăqua*.

Generally distributed and resident in Great Britain and Ireland. It inhabits most parts of Europe, Asia as far east as India, and North Africa.

Genus **PORZANA**, *Vieillot*, Anal. p. 61 (1816).

Porzāna, the Italian name; also written *Sforzana* (Salvadori) and *Forzane* (plur.?, Willughby). Of unknown derivation.

Porzana maruetta. Spotted Crake.

Ortygometra Maruetta, *Leach*, Syst. Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 34 (1816).

Rallus Porzana, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 262 (1766).

Crex porzana, *Naum.* ix. p. 523; *Macg.* iv. p. 535; *Hewitson*, p. 375; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 97; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 112; *Harting*, p. 58.

Ortygometra porzana, *Gray*, p. 179.

Porzana maruetta, *Gould*, iv. pl. 88; *Dresser*, vii. p. 267.

The Spotted Crake, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 11.

Maruetta, latinized from the French *la Marouette*. The word is probably not Italian, as it is not mentioned by Salvadori.

A somewhat local bird in England and Scotland, breeding occasionally with us, and being more frequently met with in the maritime counties. Less numerous and but an irregular summer visitant to Ireland. It is generally distributed throughout Europe, and occurs in Asia as far east as Eastern Siberia and as far south as India; and it also visits North Africa during the winter season.

[*Porzana carolina.* Carolina Rail.

Rallus carolinus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 263 (1766).

Crex carolina, *Harting*, p. 152.

Carolīna, because first described from specimens obtained in that country.

One is said to have occurred on the Kennet, Berkshire, October 1864. Common in North America.]

Porzana bailloni. Baillon's Crake.

Rallus Bailloni, *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 548 (1819).

Crex pygmaea, *Naum.* ix. p. 567.
Crex baillonii, *Harting*, p. 58.
Ortygometra bailloni, *Gray*, p. 180.
Crex baillonii, *Macg.* iv. p. 539; *Hewitson*, p. 377; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 106; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 121.
Porzana pygmæa, *Gould*, iv. pl. 89.
Porzana bailloni, *Dresser*, vii. p. 275.
Baillon's Crake, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 20.

Bailloni, in honour of Louis Antoine François Baillon, of Abbeville, who died about 1855. He first found the species in Picardy, and gave Vieillot details of its habits &c.

A somewhat rare visitant to Great Britain, probably from Holland; has been obtained in England in almost every month in the year; has also occurred twice in Scotland, and once in Ireland. Is with certainty known to have once bred in Norfolk. It inhabits Central and Southern Europe, and is found in Asia as far east as China and as far south as the Andamans; it is also met with in Africa as far south as the Cape Colony and in Madagascar.

Porzana parva. Little Crake.

Rallus parvus, *Scopoli*, Ann. I. Hist. Nat. p. 108 (1769).

Crex pusilla, *Naum.* ix. p. 547; *Macg.* iv. p. 541; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 101; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 116; *Harting*, p. 58.
Ortygometra minuta, *Gray*, p. 179.
Porzana minuta, *Gould*, iv. pl. 90.
Porzana parva, *Dresser*, vii. p. 283.
The Little Crake, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 15.

Parva = small.

A somewhat rare visitant at different seasons of the year

to England, chiefly the east coast, having been thirteen times obtained in Norfolk alone; has once occurred in Scotland in March, and once in Ireland in the same month. It is generally distributed throughout Europe, but is only met with in Asia as far east as North-west India, and occurs but rarely in North Africa.

Genus **CREX**, *Bechstein*, Ornith. Taschenb. p. 336 (1803).

Crex = κρέξ, a Rail, in classical Greek; cf. κρέκω = I strike so as to sound.

Crex pratensis. Corn-Crake.

Crex pratensis, *Bechstein*, Ornith. Taschenb. p. 337 (1803).

Rallus Crex, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 251 (1766).

Crex pratensis, *Naum.* ix. p. 496; *Macg.* iv. p. 527; *Hewitson*, p. 372; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 92; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 107; *Gould*, iv. pl. 87; *Harting*, p. 57; *Dresser*, vii. p. 291.

Ortygometra crex, *Gray*, p. 178.

The Landrail, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 6.

Prātensis = found in meadows, *prāta*.

A summer resident and generally distributed throughout the United Kingdom, occasionally remaining throughout the winter, particularly in Ireland. It is an inhabitant of Europe, Western Asia as far east as India, and Africa as far south as the Cape colony.

[Genus **PORPHYRIO**, *Brisson*, Ornith. v. p. 522 (1760).

Porphȳrio = πορφυρίων, a red-coloured water-bird known to the Greeks; from πορφύρα = purple.

Porphyrio cæruleus. Purple Gallinule.

Fulica cærulea, *Vandelli*, Flor. & Faun. Lusit. Spec. (Mem. da Acad. Real das Sci. Lisboa, i. p. 37, 1797).

Fulica Porphyrio, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 258 (1766).

Porphyrio veterum, *Dresser*, vii. p. 299.

Cærŭlĕus = dark blue, in classical Latin.

One was taken alive at Boldon Flats, August 1863; and another was caught near Ponteland, August 1873 (Hancock, 'Birds of Northumberland and Durham,' 1874). One was shot near Campbeltown in Argyleshire, December 1863 (R. Gray, 'Birds of West of Scotland,' p. 337). These and other recorded occurrences were probably of escaped specimens, as this North-west African and South-west European species rarely occurs far north, having only once occurred in Germany.

Porphyrio smaragdonotus. *Green-backed Gallinule.*

Porphyrio smaragnotus, *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. ii. p. 700 (1820).

Porphyrio smaragnotus, *Dresser*, vii. p. 303.

Smaragdo-nōtus = with the back (*νῶτον*) coloured like a *σμάραγδος* = an emerald.

Has thrice occurred in Norfolk, viz. one at Tatterford, October 1876 (Zool. 1877, pp. 228, 252, 253, 433), one near Hickling, November 1, 1877 (Zool. 1878, p. 29), and another on Barton Broad, August 23, 1879 (Zool. 1879, p. 458). Some records of *P. cæruleus* are likely to refer to the present species; both are not uncommonly kept in confinement and escape. It inhabits the whole continent of Africa, and is only a straggler north of the Mediterranean.

Porphyrio martinicus. *Martinique Gallinule.*

Fulica martinica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 259 (1766).

Porphyrio martinica, *Gray*, p. 181.

Martīnĭcus = of the island of Martinique, which was its only habitat known to Linnæus.

One is said to have been killed in Ireland (Thompson, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xviii. 1846, p. 311). A common species in Tropical America.]

Genus **GALLINULA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 3 (1760).

Gallīnŭla = a Chicken; diminutive of *gallīna* = a Hen. Cf. *Gallinago*.

Gallinula chloropus. Moor-hen.

Fulica chloropus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 258 (1766).

Gallinula chloropus, *Naum.* ix. p. 587; *Macg.* iv. p. 547; *Hewitson*, p. 378; *Gray*, p. 180; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 114; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 129; *Gould*, iv. pl. 85; *Harting*, p. 58; *Dresser*, vii. p. 313.

The Moor-hen, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 28.

Chlōrŏpus = green-footed, from χλωρός + πούς.

Resident and generally distributed over the United Kingdom. It occurs throughout Europe, and in Africa as far south as the Cape colony. Subject to some variation it it is found in Asia as far east as Japan and as far south as Java and Sumatra.

Genus **FULICA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 23 (1760).

Fŭlica = a Coot, in classical Latin. Another form, *fulix*, genit. *fulīcis*, occurs in Cicero. Akin to φαλ-ακρός = bald-headed, and Eng. *bald*.

Fulica atra. Coot.

Fulica atra, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 257 (1766).

Fulica atra, *Naum.* ix. p. 635; *Macg.* iv. p. 560; *Hewitson*, p. 380; *Gray*, p. 181; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 123; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 138; *Gould*, iv. pl. 84; *Harting*, p. 58; *Dresser*, vii. p. 327.

The Common Coot, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 36.

Atra = black.

Resident and generally distributed in the Palæarctic and in the continental portions of the Oriental Region; in winter it is common in Egypt as far south as Kordofan.

Order ALECTORIDES.

Family GRUIDÆ.

Genus **GRUS**, *Bechstein*, Vög. Deutschl. iii. p. 60 (1793).

Grus = a Crane, in classical Latin; akin to *γέρᾰνος*, *gallus*, *garrĭo* = chatter, &c.

Grus communis. CRANE.

Grus communis, *Bechstein*, Vög. Deutschl. iii. p. 60 (1793).

Ardea Grus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 234 (1766).

Grus cinerea, *Naum.* ix. p. 345; *Macg.* iv. p. 20; *Hewitson*, p. 308; *Gray*, p. 144; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 501; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 530; *Gould*, iv. pl. 19; *Harting*, p. 54.

Grus communis, *Dresser*, vii. p. 337.

The Common Crane, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 437.

Commūnis = common.

A rare straggler to various portions of the United Kingdom, probably from Scandinavia. Has apparently occurred more frequently in Orkney and Shetland than elsewhere in Great Britain. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region, migrating in winter to India and North Africa.

[*Grus virgo*. DEMOISELLE CRANE.

Ardea Virgo, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 234 (1766).

Grus virgo, *Harting*, p. 146; *Dresser*, vii. p. 353.

Virgo = a maiden, from the bird's elegant appearance and "dancing" propensity.

One was shot near Deerness, Kirkwall, Orkney, May 14, 1863, where another was seen but not obtained (Zool. 1863, p. 8692); these were possibly escaped specimens. Another is said to have been picked up dead near Wincanton, Somersetshire (Zoologist, 1876, p. 4928). It has a wide range through Africa and Southern Asia, is resident in Southern and South-eastern Europe, and has occurred in Sweden and in Heligoland.]

[Genus **BALEARICA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. v. p. 511 (1760).

Bălĕārīca = from the Balearic Isles.

Balearica pavonina. BALEARIC CRANE.

Ardea pavonina, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 233 (1766).

Grus pavonina, *Harting*, p. 146.

Pavonīna = of or coloured like a peacock, *pavo*, ταώς.

One has been reported as obtained in Ayrshire, September 17, 1871 (Ibis, 1872, p. 201). It inhabits Northern and Western Africa, rarely, if ever, straying to the continent of Europe.]

Family OTIDIDÆ.

Genus **OTIS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 264 (1766).

Otis = ὠτίς, a kind of Bustard with long ear-feathers, known to the Greeks; from οὖς, genit. ὠτός, an ear.

Otis tarda. GREAT BUSTARD.

Otis Tarda, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 264 (1766).

Otis tarda, *Naum.* vii. p. 12; *Macg.* iv. p. 30; *Hewitson*, p. 285; *Gray*, p. 133; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 415; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 428; *Gould*, iv. pl. 17; *Harting*, p. 41; *Dresser*, vii. p. 369.

The Great Bustard, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 362.

Tarda, the Spanish name, according to Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* x. p. 29). A Celtic or Basque word, bearing no relation to *tardus* = slow. *Tarda* and *Bistarda* are always used as substantives, like the French *Outarde* (from *avis tarda*, through the Provençal *Austarde*, as *avis struthio* became *Autruche* in French and Ostrich in English) and our *Bus-tard*.

Formerly a resident in England and Ireland, but long extinct in the latter country. In England it used to breed not uncommonly, but has been gradually exterminated, the last nest having been found within the last half-century. Now it is only a rare straggler from Continental Europe. It inhabits the temperate portions of the Palæarctic Region.

Otis tetrax. Little Bustard.

Otis Tetrax, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 264 (1766).

Otis tetrax, *Naum.* vii. p. 52; *Macg.* iv. p. 35; *Hewitson*, p. 287; *Gray*, p. 134; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 426; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 452; *Gould*, iv. pl. 18; *Harting*, p. 42; *Dresser*, vii. p. 383.

The Little Bustard, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 371.

Tĕtrax = τέτραξ, a bird known to the ancient Greeks. Akin to τέτριξ, τετράων, τετράδων, Lithuanian *tetervas*, Sanskrit *tittiris*, Old Norse *thidr*, Latin *turtur* -all names of birds, which may perhaps be onomatopæic (Curtius, p. 242); cf. τετράζω = I cackle. Perhaps it is a Persian word.

A somewhat rare visitant from Southern Europe to England, Scotland, and Ireland, having always been obtained in winter dress. It inhabits the southern portions of Europe, Asia as far east as India, and North Africa.

Genus **HOUBARA**, *Bonaparte*, Sagg. Distr. Met. An. Vert., Aggiunte, p. 142 (1831).

Houbāra, the Arabic name for a Bustard.

Houbara macqueeni. Macqueen's Bustard.

Otis Macqueenii, *J. E. Gray*, Illustr. of Indian Zool. ii. pl. 47 (1833–34).

Otis houbara, *Naum.* vii. p. 66.

Otis macqueenii, *Naum.* xiii. p. 216; *Gould*, Introd. p. ciii.

Eupodotis undulata, *Gray*, p. 134.

Otis macqueeni, *Yarr.* ed. 3, ii. p. 457; *Harting*, p. 131; *Dresser*, vii. p. 395.

Macqueen's Bustard, *Yarr.* ed. 1, 2nd suppl. p. 33.

Macqueeni, in honour of the sender of the specimen described by J. E. Gray. Cf. 'List of Specimens of Birds, B. M.,' part iii. p. 57 (1844).

Has only once occurred, in Lincolnshire, in October 1847. Inhabits the plains of Western Asia, ranging as far east as North-west India. Accidental in Europe.

Order LIMICOLÆ.

Family ŒDICNEMIDÆ.

Genus **ŒDICNEMUS**, *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. p. 322 (1815).

Œdicnēmus, from οἴδος = a swelling, and κνήμη = leg; from the thickness of the proximal end of the tarsus in the young.

Œdicnemus scolopax. Stone-Curlew.

Charadrius scolopax, *S. G. Gmelin*, Reise durch Russland, iii. p. 87 (1774).
Charadrius Œdicnemus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 255 (1766).

Œdicnemus crepitans, *Naum.* vii. p. 92; *Macg.* iv. p. 77; *Hewitson*, p. 288; *Gray*, p. 135; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 436; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 465; *Gould*, iv. pl. 35; *Harting*, p. 42.
Œdicnemus scolopax, *Dresser*, vii. p. 401.
The Great Plover, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 380.

Scŏlŏpax; see p. 164.

A summer visitant to Great Britain, breeding somewhat locally in England; a straggler in Ireland and Scotland. Appears to be gradually decreasing in numbers. It is distributed throughout Temperate and Southern Europe, in Asia as far east as India, and is common in North Africa.

Family GLAREOLIDÆ.

Genus **GLAREOLA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. v. p. 141 (1760).

Glārĕŏla, a diminutive from *glārĕa* = gravel, from its haunting gravelly places.

Glareola pratincola. Collared Pratincole.

Hirundo Pratincola, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 345 (1766).
Glareola torquata, *Naum.* ix. p. 437, xiii. p. 261; *Hewitson*, p. 290; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 441; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 470.

Glareola pratincola, *Macg.* iv. p. 49; *Gould,* iv. pl. 46; *Gray,* p. 137; *Harting,* p. 133; *Dresser,* vii. p. 411.
The Collared Pratincole, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 1.

Prātincŏla, from *prātum* = a meadow, and *incŏla* = an inhabitant. From its frequenting the open meadows of Austria (Kramer, Elench. Veg. et Anim. per Austriam obs. p. 381, 1756).

A rare straggler from Southern Europe to England and Scotland, which has been obtained at various seasons of the year. It inhabits Southern and Central Europe, Asia as far east as India, and Africa as far south as Natal.

Family CHARADRIIDÆ.

Genus **CURSORIUS,** *Latham,* Ind. Orn. ii. p. 751 (1790).

Cursōrius = pertaining to a race-course; *cursor* = a runner, from *curro* = I run.

Cursorius gallicus. Cream-coloured Courser.

Charadrius gallicus, *Gmelin,* Syst. Nat. i. p. 692 (1788).
Cursor europaeus, *Naum.* vii. p. 77.
Cursorius europæus, *Macg.* iv. p. 42; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 431; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 460.
Cursorius gallicus, *Gray,* p. 136; *Gould,* iv. pl. 44; *Harting,* p. 131; *Dresser,* vii. p. 425.
The Cream-coloured Courser, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 376.

Gallĭcus = of the Gauls, *Galli.* Gmelin seems to have thought it only occurred in France.

A rare straggler to England, most frequently obtained in the late autumn. It inhabits the sandy desert plains of Western Asia and North Africa, being only an occasional visitant even to Southern Europe.

Genus **CHARADRIUS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 253 (1766).

Charădrius = χαραδριός, in classical Greek, a bird dwelling in clefts or river-valleys, χαράδραι. The sight of it was held to be a cure for the jaundice.

Charadrius pluvialis. Golden Plover.

Charadrius Pluvialis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 254 (1766).

Charadrius auratus, *Naum.* vii. p. 138 (*Ch. pluvialis*, xiii. p. 221).

Pluvialis aurea, *Macg.* iv. p. 94.

Charadrius pluvialis, *Hewitson*, p. 291; *Gray*, p. 139; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 447; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 476; *Gould*, iv. pls. 38, 39; *Harting*, p. 42; *Dresser*, vii. p. 435.

The Golden Plover, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 385.

Pluvĭālis = rainy; from *plŭvia* = rain. *Quia loca imbribus madida et paludes frequentat* (because it frequents places damp from rain, and marshes), says Charleton, Onomast. Zoic. p. 109, 1668; though Littré derives the French *pluvier* from the fact of the birds only reaching France in the rainy season.

Met with, especially in winter, throughout the United Kingdom, breeding numerously in the northern districts and sparingly in the south. It is found as far east in the Palæarctic Region as Western Asia, and as far south in the Ethiopian Region as the Cape colony, being replaced in the eastern Palæarctic Region by *Charadrius fulvus* and in the Nearctic Region by *Charadrius virginicus*.

Charadrius fulvus. Eastern Golden Plover.

Charadrius fulvus, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 687 (1788).

Charadrius fulvus, *Dresser*, vii. p. 443.

Fulvus = tawny.

One was found in Leadenhall Market, December 1874, which had been received from Norfolk (Dresser, 'Ibis,' 1875, p. 513). It has a wide range in Asia and Australia, but rarely reaches Europe, though it has occurred in Heligoland, Malta, and Algeria. Breeds in Eastern Siberia.

Genus **SQUATAROLA**, *Leach*, Syst. Cat. Mamm. & Birds in Brit. Mus. p. 29 (1816).

Squatārŏla, the Italian name; of uncertain origin.

Squatarola helvetica. Grey Plover.

Tringa helvetica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 250 (1766).

Charadrius squatarola, *Naum.* vii. p. 249, xiii. p. 230.
Pluvialis squatarola, *Macg.* iv. p. 86.
Squatarola helvetica, *Gray*, p. 138; *Gould*, iv. pls. 36, 37; *Harting*, p. 43; *Dresser*, vii. p. 455.
Squatarola cinerea, *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 477; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 511.
The Grey Plover, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 413.

Helvetĭca = Swiss; from *Helvetĭi* = the inhabitants of Switzerland, whence M. de Réaumur first received specimens (Brisson, Ornith. v. p. 110, 1760).

A tolerably common visitant to our coasts during the two seasons of passage, being more abundant on the east coasts than elsewhere. It is very generally distributed throughout the world, but is only known to breed in the Arctic regions.

Genus **ÆGIALITIS**, *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 558.

Ægialītis = αἰγιαλῖτις, of the shore, αἰγιαλός.

Ægialitis cantiana. Kentish Plover.

Charadrius cantianus, *Latham*, Suppl. ii. to Gen. Synopsis, p. lxvi (1801).

Charadrius cantianus, *Naum.* vii. p. 210; *Macg.* iv. p. 125; *Hewitson*, p. 298; *Gray*, p. 141; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 469; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 498.
Ægialophilus cantianus, *Gould*, iv. pl. 40.
Ægialitis cantiana, *Harting*, p. 44; *Dresser*, vii. p. 483.
The Kentish Plover, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 405.

Cantĭāna = Kentish, because specimens were first sent to Latham by Dr. Boys from Sandwich in Kent.

A somewhat rare visitant during the seasons of passage on the coasts of England, Wales, and Ireland, remaining to breed in limited numbers on the coasts of Kent and Sussex. It is found throughout the temperate parts of the Palæarctic Region, wintering in Africa, India, and South China.

Ægialitis curonica. Little Ringed Plover.

Charadrius curonicus, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 692 (1788).

Charadrius minor, *Naum.* vii. p. 225, xiii. p. 229; *Macg.* iv. p. 128; *Hewitson*, p. 299; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 473; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 502.

Charadrius curonicus, *Gray*, p. 141.

Ægialitis minor, *Gould*, iv. pl. 42.

Ægialitis curonicus, *Harting*, p. 134.

Ægialitis curonica, *Dresser*, vii. p. 491.

The Little Ringed Plover, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 409.

Curonĭca, because it inhabits Curonia (Courland) on the Baltic.

A rare straggler to the coasts of England. It is found throughout Europe south of the Arctic regions, in Asia as far south as Java, and in Africa as far south as the Gaboon and Mozambique.

Ægialitis hiaticula. Ringed Plover.

Charadrius Hiaticula, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 253 (1766).

Charadrius hiaticula, *Naum.* vii. p. 191; *Macg.* iv. p. 116; *Hewitson*, p. 296; *Gray*, p. 140; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 465; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 494.

Ægialitis hiaticula, *Gould*, iv. pl. 41; *Harting*, p. 44; *Dresser*, vii. p. 497.

The Ringed Plover, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 401.

Hiātĭcŭla, Gaza's translation (in 1476) of Aristotle's χαραδριός (cf. *Charadrius*); so called from its haunting the mouths (*hiātūs*) of rivers.

Common and resident on almost all parts of our coasts. It is found throughout the whole of Europe, ranging eastward into Western Asia; and it winters in Africa as far south as the Cape colony. It has once been recorded from Australia.

Ægialitis vocifera. Killdeer Plover.

Charadrius vociferus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 253 (1766).

Charadrius vociferus, *Gray*, p. 142.
Ægialitis vocifera, *Gould*, Introd. p. cix.
Ægialitis vociferus, *Harting*, p. 134.

Vōcĭfĕra = that cries out, screams; from *vox* = voice, and *fĕro* = I bear. From its peculiar piercing note.

One was shot near Christchurch, Hants, April 1857 (Sclater, 'Ibis,' 1862, p. 275). It inhabits both North and South America.

Genus **EUDROMIAS**, *C. L. Brehm*, Vög. Deutschl. p. 545 (1831).

Eudrŏmĭas = εὐδρομίας, good runner; from εὖ + δρόμος.

Eudromias morinellus. Dotterel.

Charadrius Morinellus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 254 (1766).

Charadrius morinellus, *Naum.* vii. p. 163; *Hewitson*, p. 293; *Gray*, p. 140; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 455; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 484.
Pluvialis morinellus, *Macg.* iv. p. 104.
Eudromias morinellus, *Gould*, iv. pl. 43; *Harting*, p. 43; *Dresser*, vii. p. 507.
The Dotterel, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 392.

Mŏrinellus, diminutive of *mōrus* = μωρός, a simpleton. *Cf.* Dotterel = a little dolt.

Breeds in Scotland, the northern counties of England, and possibly in Ireland, being only a spring and autumn migrant in other portions of the United Kingdom. This species is not found out of the western Palæarctic Region (where it is widely distributed) except in the winter, when it migrates into North Africa.

Genus **VANELLUS**, *Brisson*, Ornith. v. p. 94 (1760).

Vanellus (formerly often spelt *Vannellus*), diminutive of *vannus* = a fan, whence the French name *Vanneau*.

Vanellus vulgaris. LAPWING.

Vanellus vulgaris, *Bechstein*, Ornith. Tasch. p. 313 (1803).

Tringa Vanellus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 248 (1766).

Charadrius vanellus, *Naum.* vii. p. 269.

Vanellus cristatus, *Macg.* iv. p. 133; *Hewitson*, p. 301; *Gray*, p. 137; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 481; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 515; *Gould*, iv. pl. 33; *Harting*, p. 43.

Vanellus vulgaris, *Dresser*, vii. p. 545.

The Peewit, or Lapwing, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 417.

Vulgāris = common; from *vulgus* = the multitude.

A common resident throughout the United Kingdom, but absent in the winter from the more northern portions. It is generally distributed throughout Europe, migrating to North Africa in winter. In Asia it is found as far east as Japan, and in Northern India.

Genus **STREPSILAS**, *Illiger*, Prodr. p. 263 (1811).

Strepsĭlas, from στρέφω = I turn, and λᾶας, contracted in Attic to λᾶς = a stone.

Strepsilas interpres. TURNSTONE.

Tringa Interpres, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 248 (1766).

Strepsilas interpres, *Naum.* vii. p. 303; *Macg.* iv. p. 143; *Hewitson*, p. 303; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 486; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 520; *Gould*, iv. pl. 60; *Harting*, p. 44; *Dresser*, vii. p. 555.

Cinclus interpres, *Gray*, p. 143.

The Turnstone, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 422.

Interprĕs = an agent between two parties, an explainer; from *inter* = between, and the root of the Sanskrit *prath* = unfold (whence πλατύς = broad); perhaps in allusion to its warning note.

A tolerably common species on most parts of our coasts

during passage, and to some extent a winter resident, but does not breed in Great Britain. It is a bird of very wide range, being found in almost all parts of the world, breeding on the shores of the northern portions of both hemispheres.

Genus **HÆMATOPUS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 257 (1766).

Hæmătŏpus = with blood-coloured feet; from *αἷμα* + *πούς*.

Hæmatopus ostralegus. Oyster-catcher.

Hæmatopus Ostralegus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 257 (1766).

Hæmatopus ostralegus, *Naum.* vii. p. 325; *Macg.* iv. p. 152; *Hewitson*, p. 305; *Gray*, p. 142; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 496; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 525; *Gould*, iv. pl. 45; *Harting*, p. 45; *Dresser*, vii. p. 567.

The Oyster-Catcher, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 432.

Ostrălĕgus, from *ostrĕa* = an oyster, and *lĕgo* = I bring together, collect.

Resident in the northern districts of England and Ireland and throughout Scotland, being found in the southern districts only in the autumn, winter, and spring. It is found throughout almost the whole of the Palæarctic Region, in Asia as far south as Ceylon, and in Africa as far south as Mozambique.

Family SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Genus **RECURVIROSTRA**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 256 (1766).

Recurvĭrostra, from *rĕcurvus* = turned back, and *rostrum* = the beak.

Recurvirostra avocetta. Avocet.

Recurvirostra Avocetta, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 256 (1766).

Recurvirostra avocetta, *Naum.* viii. p. 213, xiii. p. 245; *Macg.*

iv. p. 306; *Hewitson*, p. 339; *Gray*, p. 162; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 624; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 671; *Gould*, iv. pl. 52; *Harting*, p. 46; *Dresser*, vii. p. 577.

The Avocet, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 555.

Avocetta, the Italian name; said to be connected with *avis* = a bird.

Formerly a summer resident on the east coast of England, but now only a rare visitant, occurring chiefly on the southern and eastern coasts. It is found throughout Central and Southern Europe, in Africa, and in Central and Southern Asia as far east as China and perhaps Japan.

Genus **HIMANTOPUS**, *Brisson*, Ornith. v. p. 34 (1760).

Himantŏpus = a kind of water-bird in Oppian (circ. A.D. 180); from ἱμάς = a thong, and πούς = a foot.

Himantopus candidus. Black-winged Stilt.

Himantopus candidus, *Bonnaterre*, Encycl. Méth. p. 24 (1790).

Charadrius Himantopus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 255 (1766).

Hypsibates himantopus, *Naum.* viii. p. 191, xiii. p. 244.

Himantopus melanopterus, *Macg.* iv. p. 312; *Hewitson*, p. 341; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 629; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 676.

Himantopus candidus, *Gray*, p. 163; *Gould*, iv. pl. 34; *Harting*, p. 135; *Dresser*, vii. p. 587.

Black-winged Stilt, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 559.

Candĭdus = of a glistening white.

A rare straggler from Southern Europe, chiefly to the southern and eastern districts of England. It also inhabits Africa down to the Cape of Good Hope, and Asia as far east as China and as far south as the Philippines.

Genus **PHALAROPUS**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 12 (1760).

Phalārŏpus, from φαλᾱρίς = a Coot, in classical Greek, which is from φάλᾱρος = having a patch of white (on its forehead), and πούς = a foot.

Phalaropus hyperboreus. Red-necked Phalarope.

Tringa hyperborea, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 249 (1766).

Phalaropus angustirostris, *Naum.* viii. p. 240.

Lobipes hyperboreus, *Macg.* iv. p. 291; *Gould*, iv. pl. 83.

Phalaropus hyperboreus, *Hewitson*, p. 370; *Gray*, p. 176; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 135; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 102; *Harting*, p. 50; *Dresser*, vii. p. 597.

The Red-necked Phalarope, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 48.

Hyperbŏrĕus = northern; *ὑπερβόρεος* = beyond Boreas, "at the back of the north wind;" from *ὑπέρ* = above, beyond, and *βορέας* = the north wind, the north.

A regular summer visitor to the islands off the coasts of Scotland, and more rarely to the mainland; occurring only during passage on the coasts of England, Wales, Ireland, and Southern Scotland. It ranges throughout the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, migrating into North Africa, Southern Asia, and Central America in winter.

Phalaropus fulicarius. Grey Phalarope.

Tringa fulicaria, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 249 (1766).

Phalaropus platyrhynchus, *Naum.* viii. p. 255.

Phalaropus lobatus, *Macg.* iv. p. 284; *Hewitson*, p. 368; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 130; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 97.

Phalaropus fulicarius, *Gray*, p. 176; *Gould*, iv. pls. 81, 82; *Harting*, p. 50; *Dresser*, vii. p. 605.

The Grey Phalarope, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 43.

Fūlĭcārĭus = like a Coot, *fūlĭca*, q. v. p. 151.

An irregular visitant during migration to the whole of the United Kingdom. It inhabits the north of both the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, passing south during the winter.

Genus SCOLOPAX, *Brisson*, Ornith. v. p. 292 (1760).

Scŏlōpax = *σκολόπαξ*, a kind of Snipe mentioned by Aristotle; probably from *σκόλοψ* = any thing pointed, a stake, and akin to *σκάλλω* = I stir up, probe. But possibly foreign; for other forms, *σκολῶπαξ* and *ἀσκαλώπας*, occur.

Scolopax rusticula. Woodcock.

Scolopax Rusticola, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 243 (1766).

Scolopax rusticula, *Naum.* viii. p. 361.
Rusticola sylvestris, *Macg.* iv. p. 386.
Scolopax rusticola, *Hewitson*, p. 348; *Gray*, p. 175; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 1; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 1; *Gould*, iv. pl. 77; *Harting*, p. 50; *Dresser*, vii. p. 615.
The Woodcock, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 583.

Rustĭcŭla = a little Heath-cock in Pliny, *H. N.* x. 38, 54; *rustĭcŭlus* = a little countryman, in Cicero, *Sest.* 38, 82. Diminutive of *rustĭcus* = of or belonging to the country, *rus*. Linnæus seems to have mistaken the word; cf. H. T. Wharton, 'Ibis,' 1879, p. 453.

Common in winter throughout the British Islands, more especially in the west of England and in Ireland, much less abundant in summer; but it breeds regularly in many counties. A Palæarctic species, occurring also in winter in India and Ceylon, and occasionally straggling to North America.

Genus GALLINAGO, *Leach*, Syst. Cat. Mamm. & Birds in Brit. Mus. p. 31 (1816).

Gallinăgo, from *gallīna* = a Hen, feminine of an obsolete adjective *gallīnus*, from *gallus* = a Cock. The termination is adjectival, as if from **gallinax*, like *virago* from **virax*.

Gallinago major. Great Snipe.

Scolopax major, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 661 (1788).

Scolopax major, *Naum.* viii. p. 291; *Macg.* iv. p. 364; *Hewitson*, p. 351; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 18; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 24.
Gallinago major, *Gray*, p. 172; *Gould*, iv. pl. 78; *Harting*, p. 51; *Dresser*, vii. p. 631.
The Great Snipe, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 597.

Măjor = greater; comparative of *magnus* = great.

A straggler to the British Islands. Breeds in Northern and North-eastern Europe, and migrates in winter to Africa, occurring as far south as Natal; also found in Northern Asia.

Gallinago cælestis. Common Snipe.

Scolopax cælestis, *J. S. T. Frenzel,* Beschreib. der Vögel u. ihrer Eier in d. Geg. v. Wittenberg, p. 58 (1801).

Scolopax gallinago, *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 244 (1766).

Scolopax gallinago, *Naum.* viii. p. 310; *Macg.* iv. p. 368; *Hewitson,* p. 353; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 25; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 31.

Gallinago media, *Gray,* p. 173; *Harting,* p. 51.

Gallinago scolopacina, *Gould,* iv. pl. 79.

Gallinago cœlestis, *Dresser,* vii. p. 641.

The Common Snipe, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 603.

Cælestis = pertaining to or coming from heaven, *cælum.* The Snipe was called by the older authors *Capella cælestis,* from its imitating the voice of a goat (*capella*) in its "drumming" during the breeding-season (see Klein, *Hist. Av. Prodr.* p. 100, 1750).

Common throughout the British Islands, and also in Europe and Asia, and in winter as far south as North Africa, Ceylon, and the Philippine Islands.

[*Gallinago sabini* is merely a melansim of the present species.]

[*Gallinago wilsoni.* *Wilson's Snipe.*

Scolopax Wilsonii, *Temminck,* Planches Coloriées, v. livr. 68, note in text to plate 403 (1826).

Gallinago wilsoni, *Harting,* p. 143.

Wilsoni, in honour of Alexander Wilson, the American ornithologist (born in 1766, died in 1813).

One is said to have been shot at Taplow Court, Bucks, August 1, 1863. It inhabits North America, extending southwards in winter to the northern parts of South America.]

Genus **LIMNOCRYPTES,** *Kaup,* Natürl. Syst. p. 118 (1829).

Limnocryptes; from λίμνη = a lake, and κρύπτω = I hide.

Limnocryptes gallinula. Jack Snipe.

Scolopax Gallinula, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 244 (1766).

Scolopax gallinula, *Naum.* viii. p. 344, xiii. p. 246; *Ma* iv. p. 380; *Hewitson*, p. 355; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 33; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 39.

Gallinago gallinula, *Gray*, p. 174; *Harting*, p. 52; *Dresser*, vii. p. 653.

Limnocryptes gallinula, *Gould*, iv. pl. 80.

The Jack Snipe, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 611.

Gallĭnŭla = a Chicken; diminutive of *gallĭna* = a Hen. Cf. *Gallinago*.

Common in winter in the British Islands. Breeds in Northern Europe and Asia, migrating in winter to India and Northern Africa.

Genus **LIMICOLA**, *Koch*, Syst. baier. Zool. i. p. 316 (1816).

Līmĭcŏla = living in muddy places; from *limus* and *cŏlo*.

Limicola platyrhyncha. Broad-billed Sandpiper.

Tringa platyrincha (misprint), *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. p. 398 (1815).

Limicola pygmæa, *Naum.* viii. p. 271, xiii. p. 245; *Gould*, iv. pl. 75.

Tringa platyrhyncha, *Macg.* iv. p. 224; *Hewitson*, p. 359; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 61; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p 65; *Harting*, p. 141.

Tringa pygmæa, *Gray*, p. 170.

Limicola platyrhyncha, *Dresser*, viii. p. 3.

The Broad-billed Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 638.

Platyrhyncha = broad-billed; from πλατύς + ῥύγχος.

A rare straggler to the British Islands. Breeds in Northern Europe. Found in winter in North Africa and India.

Genus **TRINGA**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 247 (1766).

Tringa, the late Latin form of Aristotle's τρύγγας. Derivation unknown; but cf. τρύζω, τρίζω = I sound, &c.

Tringa maculata. Pectoral Sandpiper.

Tringa maculata, *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 465 (1819).

Tringa pectoralis, *Macg.* iv. p. 190; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 77; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 82.
Tringa maculata, *Gray*, p. 166; *Harting*, p. 140; *Dresser*, viii. p. 11.
Limnocinclus pectoralis, *Gould*, iv. pl. 67.
The Pectoral Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 654.

Maculāta = spotted; from *măcŭlāre* = to mark with spots, *măcŭlæ*.

A rare straggler to the British Islands. A North-American species, migrating southwards in winter as far as Chili and Brazil.

Tringa fuscicollis. Bonaparte's Sandpiper.

Tringa fuscicollis, *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 461 (1819).

Tringa schinzii, *Naum.* vii. p. 453, xiii. p. 235; *Macg.* iv. p. 222; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 74; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 79.
Tringa bonapartei, *Gray*, p. 167.
Tringa bonapartii, *Harting*, p. 142.
Pelidna bonapartei, *Gould*, iv. pl. 71.
Tringa fuscicollis, *Dresser*, viii. p. 15.
Schinz's Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 651.

Fuscĭcollis = with a dusky neck, from *fuscus*+*collum*.

A rare straggler to the British Islands. An inhabitant of North America, migrating southwards in winter as far as the Argentine Republic and the Falkland Islands.

Tringa alpina. Dunlin.

Tringa alpina, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 249 (1766).

Tringa alpina, *Naum.* vii. p. 426; *Gray*, p. 167; *Harting*, p. 49; *Dresser*, viii. p. 21.
Tringa cinclus, *Macg.* iv. p. 203.
Tringa variabilis, *Hewitson*, p. 364; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 81; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 86.
Pelidna cinclus, *Gould*, iv. pls. 69, 70.
The Dunlin, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 658.

Alpīna = alpine.

Common on the British coasts in winter, breeding on the northern moors. A Palæarctic species, found also in North America.

Tringa minuta. Little Stint.

Tringa minuta, *Leisler*, Nachträge zu Bechstein's Naturg. Deutschl. pp. 74–81 (1812).

Tringa minuta, *Naum.* vii. p. 391; *Macg.* iv. p. 227; *Gray*, p. 168; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 66; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 70; *Harting*, p. 49; *Dresser*, viii. p. 29.
Actodromas minuta, *Gould*, iv. pl. 72.
The Little Stint, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 643.

Mīnūta = small.

In the British Islands only met with during migration. Breeds in the extreme north of Europe and Asia, and reaches as far south as the Cape colony and India in winter.

Tringa temminckii. Temminck's Stint.

Tringa Temminckii, *Leisler*, Nachträge zu Bechst. Naturg. Deutschl. pp. 63–73 (1812).

Tringa temminckii, *Naum.* vii. p. 483, xiii. p. 234; *Macg.* iv. p. 232; *Hewitson*, p. 362; *Gray*, p. 169; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 70; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 74; *Harting*, p. 49.

Tringa temmincki, *Dresser*, viii. p. 45.
Leimonites temminckii, *Gould*, iv. pl. 73.
Temminck's Stint, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 647.

Temmincki, in honour of Coenraad Jacob Temminck, keeper of the Leyden Museum, born 1778, died 1858.

Of regular but rather rare occurrence in England during migration. Breeds in Northern Europe, winters in South Europe and North-east Africa. Found also throughout Asia.

Tringa minutilla. American Stint.

Tringa minutilla, *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 466 (1819).

Tringa pusilla, *Yarr.* ed. 3, i. preface, p. vi; *Harting*, p. 143.
Actodromas pusilla, *Gould*, Introd. p. cxvi.
Tringa minutilla, *Dresser*, viii. p. 51.

Minutilla, diminutive of *mĭnūtus* = small.

A rare straggler to the British Islands. Common in North America, whence it migrates in winter to Central America, the West Indies, and Brazil.

Tringa subarquata. Curlew Sandpiper.

Scolopax subarquata, *A. J. Güldenstädt*, Novi Comment. Acad. Petropol. xix. p. 471 (1774).

Tringa subarquata, *Naum.* vii. p. 408, xiii. p. 234; *Macg.* iv. p. 215; *Gray*, p. 169; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 47; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 50; *Harting*, p. 48; *Dresser*, viii. p. 59.
Ancylocheilus subarquata, *Gould*, iv. pl. 68.
The Curlew Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 625.

Subarquāta = a little like a Curlew, *Arquāta*.

Not uncommon on the shores of Great Britain in spring and autumn. Widely distributed throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa. Breeding-quarters not certainly known.

Tringa striata. Purple Sandpiper.

Tringa striata, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 248 (1766).

Tringa maritima, *Naum.* vii. p. 467; *Macg.* iv. p. 197; *Hewitson*, p. 366; *Gray*, p. 166; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 88; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 93; *Harting*, p. 48.

Arquatella maritima, *Gould*, iv. pl. 74.

Tringa striata, *Dresser*, viii. p. 69.

The Purple Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 665.

Strĭāta = striped; literally, furnished with flutes (*striæ*) like a column.

Of occasional occurrence on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland in the winter season. Breeds in Northern Europe; migrates southwards as far as the Cape colony. Found also in North America.

Tringa canutus. Knot.

Tringa Canutus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 251 (1766).

Tringa islandica, *Naum.* vii. p. 372, xiii. p. 232.

Tringa canutus, *Macg.* iv. p. 185; *Gray*, p. 165; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 52; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 55; *Gould*, iv. pl. 65; *Harting*, p. 48; *Dresser*, viii. p. 77.

The Knot, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 630.

Canūtus, in honour of King Canute, because it was supposed to come from Denmark; or perhaps from its littoral habits, in allusion to the story of Canute's celebrated reproof to his courtiers.

Common on the shores of the British Islands in winter. Breeds in the Arctic regions, and found as far south as South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Brazil.

Genus **MACHETES**, *Cuvier*, Règne An. i. p. 490 (1817).

Măchētēs = μαχητής, a warrior, fighter; in allusion to its pugnacious habits.

Machetes pugnax. Ruff.

Tringa Pugnax, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 247 (1766).

Machetes pugnax, *Naum.* vii. p. 502; *Macg.* iv. p. 171; *Hewitson*, p. 345; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 645; *id.* ed. 3, ii.

p. 692; *Gould*, iv. pls. 61, 62; *Harting*, p. 48; *Dresser*, viii. p. 87.

Philomachus pugnax, *Gray*, p. 164.

The Ruff, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 573.

Pugnax = fond of fighting; from *pugna* = a fight.

In former days the Ruff bred in numbers in the east of England, but is now only seen on passage. It is distributed over the whole of Europe and Asia, except the extreme north. In winter it extends as far south as the Cape colony and India.

Genus **CALIDRIS**, *Cuvier*, Leç. An. Comp. i. tab. 2 (1800).

Calidris = κάλιδρις or σκάλιδρις, a speckled water-bird in Aristotle. Derivation unknown. The word is spelt *Chalidris* by Bélon in 1555.

Calidris arenaria. SANDERLING.

Tringa Arenaria, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 251 (1766).

Calidris arenaria, *Naum.* vii. p. 353, xiii. p. 231; *Macg.* iv. p. 237; *Gray*, p. 171; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 491; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 506; *Gould*, iv. pl. 66; *Harting*, p. 49; *Dresser*, viii. p. 101.

The Sanderling, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 427.

Arenārĭa = pertaining to sand, *arēna*.

Common in winter on the coasts of the British Islands. Found on the shores of nearly the whole world. Breeds in the Arctic regions.

Genus **TRYNGITES**, *Cabanis*, Journ. f. Orn. 1856, p. 418.

Tryngītes = like a *Tringa*, τρύγγας.

Tryngites rufescens. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.

Tringa rufescens, *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 470 (1819).

Actitis rufescens, *Naum.* xiii. p. 239.

Tringa rufescens, *Macg.* iv. p. 194; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 57; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 60.

Tringoides rufescens, *Gray*, p. 161.
Tryngites rufescens, *Gould*, iv. pl. 64; *Dresser*, viii. p. 111.
Tringites rufescens, *Harting*, p. 138.
The Buff-breasted Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 634.

Rŭfescens = becoming red, reddish; from *rūfus* = red.

A rare straggler to Great Britain. Common in North America, migrating as far south as Brazil in winter.

Genus **ACTITURUS**, *Bonaparte*, Sagg. Distr. Met. An. Vert., Agg. p. 143 (1831).

Actītūrus = with the tail (*οὐρά*) of an *Actitis*.

Actiturus longicauda. BARTRAM'S SANDPIPER.

Tringa longicauda, *Bechstein*, Kurze Uebers. aller bek. Vögel, p. 453 (1811).

Actitis bartrami, *Naum.* viii. p. 43, xiii. p. 238.
Tringoides bartramius, *Gray*, p. 162.
Totanus bartramii, *Yarr.* ed. 3, ii. p. 632.
Actiturus bartramius, *Gould*, iv. pl. 63; *Harting*, p. 137.
Actiturus longicaudus, *Dresser*, viii. p. 119.
Bartram's Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, 2nd suppl. p. 40.

Longĭcauda = a long-tailed (bird); from *longus*+*cauda*.

A rare straggler to the British Islands. Common in the southern States of North America, where it breeds, migrating southwards in winter as far as Brazil.

Genus **TRINGOÏDES**, *Bonaparte*, Sagg. Distr. An. Vert. p. 58, (1831).

Tringoides, a hybrid word from *tringa* and *εἶδος* = form.

Tringoides hypoleucus. COMMON SANDPIPER.

Tringa Hypoleucos, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 250 (1766).

Actitis hypoleucos, *Naum.* viii. p. 7; *Macg.* iv. p. 351; *Gould*, iv. pl. 58.

Totanus hypoleucos, *Hewitson*, p. 333; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 607; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 654; *Dresser*, viii. p. 127.
Tringoides hypoleuca, *Gray*, p. 161.
Tringoides hypoleucus, *Harting*, p. 48.
The Common Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 539.

Hypoleucus = ὑπόλευκος, which generally = whitish (pale from the ordinary sense of ὑπό in composition, "somewhat"), but here plainly = white underneath. It was the bird's common mediæval name.

Generally distributed throughout Great Britain in the summer, breeding in the north; found also throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

[*Tringoïdes macularius.* SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

Tringa macularia, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 249 (1766).

Actitis macularia, *Naum.* viii. p. 34, xiii. p. 237; *Macg.* iv. p. 356; *Gould*, iv. pl. 59.
Totanus macularius, *Hewitson*, p. 335; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 613; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 660.
Tringoides macularia, *Gray*, p. 160.
Tringoides macularius, *Harting*, p. 139.
The Spotted Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 544.

Măcŭlārĭus = spotted; from *măcŭla* = a spot.

Of doubtful occurrence in the United Kingdom. It is common in North America, migrating southwards as far as Brazil.]

Genus **HELODROMAS**, *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. p. 144 (1829).

Hĭlŏdrŏmas, from ἕλος = a marsh, and δρομάς = a runner.

Helodromas ochropus. GREEN SANDPIPER.

Tringa Ocrophus (misprint), *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 250 (1766).

Totanus ochropus, *Naum.* viii. p. 59, xiii. p. 241; *Macg.* iv. p. 342; *Hewitson*, p. 334*; *Gray*, p. 158; *Yarr.* ed. 2,

ii. p. 595; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 642; *Gould,* iv. pl. 56; *Harting,* p. 47; *Dresser,* viii. p. 135.

The Green Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 528.

Ochrŏpus, from ὠχρός = pale yellow, and πούς = a foot.

A frequent spring and autumn visitant to the British Islands, rare in winter; generally distributed in Europe and Asia, breeding in the north, and migrating in winter into Africa and India.

Genus **TOTANUS,** *Bechstein,* Orn. Tasch. ii. p. 284 (1803).

Totānus, latinized from the Italian *Tótano.* Derivation unknown.

Totanus glareola. Wood-Sandpiper.

Tringa Glareola, *Gmelin,* Syst. Nat. i. p. 677 (1788).

Totanus glareola, *Naum.* viii. p. 78; *Macg.* iv. p. 346; *Hewitson,* p. 330; *Gray,* p. 159; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 601; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 648; *Gould,* iv. pl. 57; *Harting,* p. 47; *Dresser,* viii. p. 143.

The Wood Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 534.

Glārĕōla, a diminutive from *glārĕa* = gravel, from its haunting gravelly places (cf. Klein, *Hist. Av. Prodr.* p. 100, 1750). A name of wide significance formerly, including most of the Limicolæ.

A somewhat rare straggler, during passage, to the British Islands. Found throughout the entire Palæarctic Region, passing southwards in winter to South Africa, India, and the Philippine Islands.

[*Totanus solitarius.* *Solitary Sandpiper.*

Tringa solitaria, *Wilson,* Amer. Orn. vii. p. 53, pl. 58. fig. 3 (1813).

Totanus solitarius, *Harting,* p. 137.

Sōlĭtārius = living alone, *sōlus.*

Is said to have occurred on the Clyde. Common in North America, migrating southwards to Brazil.]

Totanus calidris. Redshank.

Tringa Calidris, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 252 (1766).

Totanus calidris, *Naum.* viii. p. 95; *Macg.* iv. p. 333; *Hewitson*, p. 329; *Gray*, p. 158; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 591; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 628; *Gould*, iv. pl. 54; *Harting*, p. 46; *Dresser*, viii. p. 157.

The Common Redshank, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 524.

Calidris, see p. 172.

Resident in Great Britain and Ireland. Found all over Europe and Asia, migrating in winter as far south as the Cape colony and India.

Totanus fuscus. Spotted Redshank.

Scolopax fusca, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 243 (1766).

Totanus fuscus, *Naum.* viii. p. 123, xiii. p. 242; *Macg.* iv. p. 328; *Hewitson*, p. 326; *Gray*, p. 157; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 587; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 624; *Gould*, iv. pl. 55; *Harting*, p. 46; *Dresser*, viii. p. 165.

The Spotted Redshank, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 520.

Fuscus = dark, dusky.

Occurs during migration, somewhat rarely, in the British Islands. It inhabits Europe, Asia, and Africa generally.

[*Totanus flavipes.* Yellowshank.

Scolopax flavipes, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 659 (1788).

Totanus flavipes, *Gray*, p. 158; *Yarr.* ed. 3, ii. p. 637; *Harting*, p. 137.

Yellow-shanked Sandpiper, *Yarr.* ed. 1, 2nd suppl. p. 45.

Flāvĭpes = yellow-footed; from *flāvus* + *pes*.

Of doubtful occurrence in the British Islands. Common in North America, migrating southwards in winter to Central America, Chili, and Brazil.]

Totanus canescens. Greenshank.

Scolopax canescens, *Gmelin*, S. N. i. p. 668 (1788).

Totanus glottis, *Naum.* viii. p. 145, xiii. p. 243; *Hewitson*, p. 336; *Gray*, p. 160; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 618; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 665; *Harting*, p. 46.

Glottis chloropus, *Macg.* iv. p. 319.

Glottis canescens, *Gould*, iv. pl. 53.

Totanus canescens, *Dresser*, viii. p. 173.

The Greenshank, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 549.

Cānescens = becoming hoary, *cānus*.

A spring and autumnal visitant to England, breeding in the north of Scotland; found also generally in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Genus **MACRORHAMPHUS**, *Leach*, Syst. Cat. Mamm. & Birds in Brit. Mus. p. 31 (1816).

Macrorhamphus = with a long beak; from *μακρός* + *ῥάμφος*.

Macrorhamphus griseus. Red-breasted Snipe.

Scolopax grisea, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 658 (1788).

Macrorhamphus griseus, *Macg.* iv. p. 275; *Gray*, p. 172; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 43; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 46; *Gould*, iv. pl. 76; *Harting*, p. 144; *Dresser*, viii. p. 187.

The Brown Snipe, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 621.

Grisĕus = grey; *cf.* p. 111, *suprà*.

A rare straggler to the British Islands; common in North America, migrating in winter as far south as Brazil.

Genus **LIMOSA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. v. p. 262 (1760).

Limōsa, from *līmōsus* = muddy, from *līmus*, mud.

Limosa lapponica. Bar-tailed Godwit.

Scolopax lapponica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 246 (1766).

Limosa rufa *et* meyeri, *Naum.* viii. pp. 446 & 428, xiii. pp. 246 & 247.

Limosa rufa, *Macg.* iv. p. 260; *Hewitson,* p. 343; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 641; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 688; *Gould,* iv. pl. 51.
Limosa lapponica, *Gray,* p. 155; *Harting,* p. 53; *Dresser,* viii. p. 203.
The Bar-tailed Godwit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 569.

Lappōnĭca = of Lapland.

A spring and autumn visitant to the British Islands, breeding in Northern Europe. It extends southwards in winter as far as the Gambia, and is found also as far east as Scinde.

Limosa ægocephala. Black-tailed Godwit.

Scolopax Ægocephala, *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 246 (1766).

Limosa melanura, *Naum.* viii. p. 406; *Hewitson,* p. 342; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 634; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 681; *Gould,* iv. pl. 50.
Limosa ægocephala, *Macg.* iv. p. 269; *Gray,* p. 156; *Harting,* p. 53; *Dresser,* viii. p. 211.
The Black-tailed Godwit, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 563.

Ægŏcĕphăla, the Linnean form (Willughby, *Orn.* p. 215, 1676, whom Linnæus, *loc. cit.*, quotes, giving however the wrong page, uses *Ægocephalus*) of αἰγοκέφαλος, a bird mentioned by Aristotle, *H. A.* ii. 15, 7; from αἴξ = a goat, and κεφᾰλή = the head.

An autumn and spring visitant to the British Islands, which formerly bred in the east of England. Distributed over Europe, Asia, North Australia, and Africa as far south as Abyssinia.

Genus **NUMENIUS,** *Brisson,* Ornith. v. p. 311 (1760).

Nūmēnĭus = νουμήνιος, a kind of Curlew in Diogenes Laërtius, ix. 114 (about A.D. 200); from νέος = new, and μήνη = the moon, from its "crescent" beak.

Numenius borealis. Esquimaux Curlew.

Scolopax borealis, *J. R. Forster,* Phil. Trans. lxii. pp. 411, 431 (1772).

Numenius borealis, *Naum.* viii. p. 506; *Gray,* p. 154; *Yarr.*

ed. 3, ii. p. 620; *Gould*, i. Introd. p. cxi; *Harting* p. 145; *Dresser*, viii. p. 221.

Esquimaux Curlew, *Yarr.* ed. 1, 2nd suppl. p. 36.

Bŏrĕālis = northern; from *βορέας* = the north wind.

A rare straggler to the British Islands. Common in North and Central America, and found in South America as far south as Buenos Ayres.

Numenius phæopus. WHIMBREL.

Scolopax Phæopus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 243 (1766).

Numenius phæopus, *Naum.* viii. p. 506; *Macg.* iv. p. 253; *Gray*, p. 154; *Gould*, iv. pl. 49; *Harting*, p. 53; *Dresser*, viii. p. 227.

Numenius phœopus, *Hewitson*, p. 324; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 583; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 616.

The Whimbrel, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 516.

Phæŏpus, the mediæval name; from *φαιός* = dusky, and *πούς* = a foot.

The Whimbrel has a wide range in Great Britain during migration, and breeds in the Orkneys; it occurs throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Numenius arquata. CURLEW.

Scolopax Arquata, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 242 (1766).

Numenius arquata, *Naum.* viii. p. 478, xiii. p. 248; *Macg.* iv. p. 243; *Hewitson*, p. 322; *Gray*, p. 153; *Yarr.* ed. 2, ii. p. 577; *id.* ed. 3, ii. p. 610; *Gould*, iv. pl. 48.

Numenius arquatus, *Harting*, p. 53; *Dresser*, viii. p. 243.

The Common Curlew, *Yarr.* ed. 1, ii. p. 510.

Arquāta, the mediæval name. It is generally said (*e. g.* by Gesner, *H. A.* lib. iii. p. 196, ed. 1617) to be derived from the bird's bill being bent like a bow, *arcus*; but it more likely refers to *arquatus morbus* = the jaundice ("when the skin turns to the yellow colour of the rainbow"), in allusion to the legend about *Charadrius*, *Galbula*, *Icterus*, &c.

Common on the coasts throughout Great Britain. It is generally distributed through Europe, Asia, and Africa, and breeds on some of the moors in Scotland.

Order GAVIÆ.

Family LARIDÆ.

Subfamily STERNINÆ.

Genus **STERNA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 202 (1760).

Sterna, the latinized form of the name; cf. Frisian *Stirn*, Germ. *Tänner*, Swedish *Fisk-tärna*, Norwegian *Makrel-terne*, our *Tern* and *Tarney*. Derivation unknown.

Sterna macrura. ARCTIC TERN.

Sterna macrura, *Naumann*, Isis, 1819, p. 1847.

Sterna macrura, *Naum.* x. p. 114; *Gould*, v. pl. 72.
Sterna arctica, *Macg.* v. p. 643; *Hewitson*, p. 481; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 507; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 512.
Sterna macroura, *Gray*, p. 240.
Sterna hirundo, *Harting*, p. 76; *Dresser*, viii. p. 255.
The Arctic Tern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 399.

Macrūra = long-tailed; from μακρός + οὐρά.

A regular summer visitant, breeding north of the Humber, and becoming more abundant in the northern and western portions of the kingdom. It inhabits the northern portions of the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions; a straggler on migration to the Neotropical and Ethiopian Regions.

Sterna fluviatilis. COMMON TERN.

Sterna fluviatilis, *Naumann*, Isis, 1819, p. 1848.

Sterna hirundo, *Naum.* x. p. 89; *Macg.* v. p. 638; *Hewitson*, p. 480; *Gray*, p. 240; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 504; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 509; *Gould*, v. pl. 70.
Sterna fluviatilis, *Harting*, p. 75; *Dresser*, viii. p. 263.
The Common Tern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 396.

Fluvĭātilis = of or belonging to a river, *flŭvĭus*.

A regular and generally distributed visitant to the coasts

and lakes of the United Kingdom from spring to autumn. It inhabits the temperate portions of the Palæarctic Region as far as Central Siberia, beyond which its place is taken by its close ally *S. tibetana*. It is also found in the eastern portion of the Nearctic Region.

Sterna dougalli. Roseate Tern.

Sterna Dougallii, *Montagu*, Orn. Dict. Suppl. (1813).

Sterna dougalli, *Naum.* x. p. 78; *Dresser*, viii. p. 273.
Sterna dougallii, *Macg.* v. p. 648; *Hewitson*, p. 479; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 501; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 505; *Harting*, p. 76.
Sterna paradisea, *Gray*, p. 239; *Gould*, v. pl. 71.
The Roseate Tern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 393.

Dougalli, in honour of Dr. MacDougall, of Glasgow, who first sent a specimen and description to Montagu in 1812.

A summer visitant, very local in its breeding-distribution, and rapidly disappearing before its stronger congener *S. fluviatilis*. It breeds exclusively on islands, generally on remote, storm-beaten rocks; the reports of its breeding on certain Scotch lochs are devoid of foundation. It inhabits the coasts of the western Palæarctic, the eastern Nearctic, and the northern portions of the Neotropical Regions, the Indian and Malayan Regions down to Australia, and South Africa.

Sterna minuta. Little Tern.

Sterna minuta, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 228 (1766).

Sterna minuta, *Naum.* x. p. 145; *Macg.* v. p. 652; *Hewitson*, p. 484; *Gray*, p. 242; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 519; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 524; *Harting*, p. 76; *Dresser*, viii. p. 279.
Sternula minuta, *Gould*, v. pl. 73.
The Lesser Tern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 410.

Mĭnūta = small.

A regular summer visitant, breeding on many portions of the shingly shores of the United Kingdom. It inhabits the temperate portions of the Palæarctic Region, as far east as

Northern India, descending in winter as far south as the Cape Colony. In eastern North America its place is taken by the closely allied *S. antillarum*.

Sterna caspia. Caspian Tern.

Sterna caspia, *Pallas*, Nov. Comm. Petrop. xiv. p. 582 (1769).

Sterna caspia, *Naum.* x. p. 18; *Hewitson*, p. 477; *Gray*, p. 238; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 493; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 497; *Harting*, p. 167; *Dresser*, viii. p. 289.

Sylochelidon caspia, *Macg.* v. p. 626.

Hydroprogne caspia, *Gould*, v. pl. 68.

The Caspian Tern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 385.

Caspĭa = from the Caspian Sea.

A rarer summer visitant to the eastern and southern shores of England than might be expected, seeing that it breeds on Sylt and the Danish coasts. Not recorded from Scotland or Ireland. It inhabits the Palæarctic and the greater part of the Nearctic Regions; also the African and Indian coasts, down to Australia and New Zealand, where it also breeds.

[*Sterna bergii*. *Rüppell's Tern.*

Sterna Bergii, *Lichtenstein*, Verzeichn. p. 80 (1823).

Sterna velox, *Harting*, p. 168.

Bergii, in honour of C. H. Bergius, a young collector for the Berlin Museum (1816, 1817), who died of consumption at the Cape of Good Hope (*Dr. Peters*).

One was quite erroneously reported from near Dublin in December 1876 (*cf.* H. Saunders, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 658). It inhabits the Indian seas, from the Cape of Good Hope to Ceylon and Australia.]

Sterna anglica. Gull-billed Tern.

Sterna Anglica, *Montagu*, Orn. Dict. Suppl. (1813).

Sterna anglica, *Naum.* x. p. 38; *Hewitson*, p. 476; *Gray*,

p. 241; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 515; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 520; *Harting*, p. 170; *Dresser*, viii. p. 295.
Gelochelidon anglica, *Macg.* v. p. 666; *Gould*, v. pl. 74.
The Gull-billed Tern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 407.

Anglĭca = English, because first described from a Kentish specimen.

An irregular visitant, principally in spring and summer, to the southern and eastern portions of England. It inhabits the Central and Southern parts of the Palæarctic Region, the Indian Region down to Australia, as also the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions, being probably a migrant in the latter.

Sterna cantiaca. Sandwich Tern.

Sterna Cantiaca, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 606 (1788).
Sterna cantiaca, *Naum.* x. p. 50; *Macg.* v. p. 630; *Hewitson*, p. 478; *Gray*, p. 239; *Harting*, p. 76; *Dresser*, viii. p. 301.
Sterna boysii, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 497; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 501.
Actochelidon cantiaca, *Gould*, v. pl. 69.
The Sandwich Tern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 389.

Cantĭāca = Kentish, because first described from specimens sent by Mr. Boys from Sandwich in Kent.

A regular summer visitant to this country, breeding in several suitable localities on our eastern and western coasts; also on some lochs in Scotland and in Ireland. It frequents the coasts of the temperate portions of the Palæarctic and eastern Nearctic Regions, the northern portions of the Neotropical Region, and the coasts of India and of Africa in winter.

Sterna fuliginosa. Sooty Tern.

Sterna fuliginosa, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 605 (1788).
Sterna fuliginosa, *Naum.* xiii. p. 267; *Gray*, p. 242; *Yarr.* ed. 2, suppl. p. 50; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 543; *Gould*, Introd. p. cxxxvii; *Harting*, p. 169; *Dresser*, viii. p. 307.

Fulĭgĭnōsa = the colour of soot, *fūligo*.

Two or three occurrences of this rare visitor in England are on record. It inhabits the intertropical seas and coasts from the West Indies to Australia. As a straggler it visits the coasts of the United States as far north as New England.

Sterna anæstheta. Scopoli's Sooty Tern.

Sterna Anaethetus (sic), *Scopoli*, Del. Faun. et Flor. Ins. ii. p. 92 (1786).

Anæsthēta = ἀναίσθητος, without understanding (αἴσθησις), senseless.

One was obtained off a lightship at the mouth of the Thames (H. Saunders, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 43). It inhabits the intertropical seas.

Genus HYDROCHELIDON, *Boie*, Isis, 1822, p. 563.

Hydrochelīdon, from ὕδωρ = water, and χελιδών = a Swallow.

Hydrochelidon hybrida. Whiskered Tern.

Sterna hybrida, *Pallas*, Zoogr. Rosso-As. ii. p. 338 (1811).

Sterna leucopareia, *Naum.* x. p. 168; *Hewitson*, p. 483; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 512; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 517.
Hydrochelidon leucopareia, *Macg.* v. p. 663; *Gould*, v. p. 77.
Hydrochelidon hybrida, *Gray*, p. 242; *Dresser*, viii. p. 315.
Sterna hybrida, *Harting*, p. 168.
The Whiskered Tern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 404.

Hybrīda = a mongrel, hybrid, because Pallas thought it like a hybrid between *H. nigra* and *Sterna fluviatilis*.

A rare straggler in the warm season to the southern and eastern shores of England and Ireland. It inhabits the southern Palæarctic Region and the Oriental and Ethiopian, and Australia.

Hydrochelidon leucoptera. White-winged Black Tern.

Sterna leucoptera, *Schinz* in Meisn. & Schinz's Vög. d. Schweiz, p. 264 (1815).

Sterna leucoptera, *Naum.* x. p. 215; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 527; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 532; *Harting*, p. 169.

Hydrochelidon leucoptera, *Macg.* v. p. 661; *Gould*, v. pl. 76; *Dresser*, viii. p. 321.

Hydrochelidon nigra, *Gray*, p. 243.

Leucoptĕra = λευκόπτερος, white-winged; from λευκός + πτερόν.

A rare straggler, generally in spring and summer and occasionally in late autumn, to the southern and eastern coasts of England; has been recorded twice in Ireland. It inhabits the southern and central Palæarctic and the Ethiopian Regions, and has occurred as a straggler in New Zealand and the United States.

Hydrochelidon nigra. Black Tern.

Sterna nigra, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 227 (1766).

Sterna nigra, *Naum.* x. p. 189; *Hewitson*, p. 488.

Hydrochelidon nigra, *Macg.* v. p. 658; *Gould*, v. pl. 75; *Dresser*, viii. p. 327.

Hydrochelidon fissipes, *Gray*, p. 243.

Sterna fissipes, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 523; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 528; *Harting*, p. 76.

The Black Tern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 413.

Nigra = black.

A spring and autumn visitant, and formerly abundant in the breeding-season, especially in the eastern counties of England, from which it is now banished by drainage and persecution. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, descending far south in winter.

Genus **ANOÜS**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xiii. pt. 1. p. 139 (1825).

Anŏüs = *ἄνοος* (trisyllable), without understanding (*νόος*, *νοῦς*), foolish.

Anous stolidus. Noddy.

Sterna stolida, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 227 (1766).

Megalopterus stolidus, *Macg.* v. p. 672.

Sterna stolida, *Hewitson*, p. 486; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 531; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 537; *Harting*, p. 170.

Anoüs stolidus, *Gray*, p. 244.

The Noddy Tern, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 417.

Stŏlĭdus = stupid; allied to *stultus* = foolish.

Two or three specimens are recorded as having been obtained off the coast of Ireland. It occurs in all the inter-tropical seas.

Subfamily Larinæ.

Genus **PAGOPHILA**, *Kaup*, Natürl. Syst. p. 69 (1829).

Păgŏphĭla, from *πάγος* = a high pointed rock, and *φιλέω* = I love.

Pagophila eburnea. Ivory Gull.

Larus eburneus, *Phipps*, Voy. towards N. Pole, p. 187 (1774).

Larus eburneus, *Naum.* x. p. 341; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 567; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 586; *Harting*, p. 174.

Cetosparactes eburneus, *Macg.* v. p. 508.

Pagophila eburnea, *Gray*, p. 237; *Gould*, v. pl. 62; *Dresser*, viii. p. 349.

The Ivory Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 449.

Eburnĕus = of ivory, *ĕbur*.

An occasional straggler in winter to the British coasts; more frequent in the northern districts. It is a circumpolar species, breeding in Spitsbergen.

Genus **RISSA**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xiii. pt. 1, p. 180 (1825).

Rissa, probably latinized and softened from the Icelandic *Ritsa* (Brünnich, *Ornith. Boreal.* 1764, p. 42). Derivation unknown.

Rissa tridactyla. KITTIWAKE.

Larus tridactylus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 224 (1766).

Larus tridactylus, *Naum.* x. p. 322; *Hewitson*, p. 493; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 562; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 581; *Harting*, p. 77.

Rissa tridactyla, *Macg.* v. p. 515; *Gray*, p. 236; *Gould*, v. pl. 61; *Dresser*, viii. p. 447.

The Kittiwake Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 444.

Trĭdactўla = τριδάκτυλος, three-toed; from τρεῖς + δάκτῠλος.

A regular visitant, especially abundant in the summer months about the northern and precipitous portions of the British coasts: it is consequently of local distribution. It inhabits the Arctic and Subarctic regions, being partially migratory in winter.

Genus **LARUS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 224 (1766).

Larus = λᾶρος, a ravenous sea-bird, in classical Greek. Akin to Old Norse *líri* = a Tern.

Larus glaucus. GLAUCOUS GULL.

Larus glaucus, *Fabricius*, Faun. Grœnl. p. 100 (1780).

Larus glaucus, *Naum.* x. p. 350; *Macg.* v. p. 557; *Hewitson*, p. 504; *Gray*, p. 230; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 595; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 614; *Gould*, v. pl. 57; *Harting*, p. 77; *Dresser*, viii. p. 433.

The Glaucous Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 475.

Glaucus = γλαυκός, bluish-grey.

A winter visitant, sometimes in considerable numbers, especially to the northern portions of the United Kingdom.

It inhabits the circumpolar region, seldom breeding south of the Arctic circle, and descends to about 36° N. lat. in winter.

Larus leucopterus. Iceland Gull.

Larus leucopterus, *Faber*, Prodr. Isl. Orn. p. 91 (1822).

Larus leucopterus, *Naum.* p. 367; *Macg.* v. p. 566; *Hewitson*, p. 498; *Gray*, p. 230; *Harting*, p. 77; *Dresser*, viii. p. 439.

Larus icelandicus, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 575; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 594.

Larus islandicus, *Gould*, v. p. 58.

The Iceland Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 456.

Leucoptèrus = white-winged; from λευκός + πτερόν.

A rarer and more irregular winter visitant than *L. glaucus*, principally to the northern coasts and islands. It inhabits the Arctic regions from Greenland to Behring's Straits and Alaska.

Larus argentatus. Herring-Gull.

Larus argentatus, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 600 (1788).

Larus argentatus, *Naum.* x. p. 379; *Macg.* v. p. 544; *Hewitson*, p. 499; *Gray*, p. 232; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 588; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 607; *Gould*, v. pl. 59; *Hartiug*, p. 77; *Dresser*, viii. p. 399.

The Herring Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 468.

Argentatus = ornamented with silver (*argentum*), silvery-white.

Resident and generally distributed on our coasts, breeding in many suitable localities. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Larus fuscus. Lesser Black-backed Gull.

Larus fuscus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 225 (1766).

Larus fuscus, *Naum.* x. p. 419; *Macg.* v. p. 538; *Hewitson*, p. 496; *Gray*, p. 231; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 583; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 602; *Gould*, v. pl. 56; *Harting*, p. 77; *Dresser*, viii. p. 421.

The Lesser Black-backed Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 463.

Fuscus = dark, dusky.

A resident, or but partial migrant, breeding in suitable localities on all parts of our coasts. It inhabits the temperate portion of the western Palæarctic Region, Egypt, and the Red Sea, and the Atlantic seaboard as far as Senegal in winter.

Larus canus. Common Gull.

Larus canus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 224 (1766).

Larus canus, *Naum.* x. p. 301; *Macg.* v. p. 575; *Hewitson*, p. 495; *Gray*, p. 233; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 570; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 589; *Gould*, v. pl. 60; *Harting*, p. 77; *Dresser*, viii. p. 381.

The Common Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 452.

Cānus = hoary.

A resident, migrating from the northern districts in winter, and returning thither to breed. It has no authenticated breeding-place south of Scotland and of Mayo in Ireland. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region.

Larus marinus. Greater Black-backed Gull.

Larus marinus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 225 (1766).

Larus marinus, *Naum.* x. p. 438; *Macg.* v. p. 526; *Hewitson*, p. 501; *Gray*, p. 231; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 591; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 610; *Gould*, v. pl. 55; *Harting*, p. 77; *Dresser*, viii. p. 427.

The Great Black-backed Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 471.

Mārīnus = of the sea, *māre*.

A resident or partial migrant, generally distributed along the British coasts; but, as a breeder, more abundant in the western and northern districts. It inhabits Northern and Temperate Europe, passing southwards in winter to the Mediterranean as far as Greece and the Canaries. It breeds in Labrador, visiting Florida in winter, and has occurred in Japan.

[*Larus atricilla.* LAUGHING GULL.

Larus Atricilla, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 225 (1766).

Gavia atricilla, *Macg.* v. p. 585.
Larus atricilla, *Gray*, p. 234; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 557; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 576; *Harting*, p. 175.
The Laughing Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 439.

Atricilla, diminutive from *āter* = black, on the analogy of *Albicilla*, *Motacilla*, &c., q. v.

A single specimen (said to have been one of five seen near Winchelsea, August 1774) is in the collection formed by Col. Montagu, now in the British Museum. The species inhabits the Nearctic and northern Neotropical Regions.]

Larus ichthyaëtus. GREAT BLACK-HEADED GULL.

Larus Ichthyaetus, *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, ii. App. p. 713 (1773).

Larus ichthyaëtus, *Gray*, p. 233; *Harting*, p. 175; *Dresser*, viii. p. 369.

Ichthyaëtus = fish-eagle; from *ἰχθύς* + *ἀετός*.

A single specimen in full breeding-plumage obtained at the mouth of the Exe at the end of May or the beginning of June 1859, is now in the Exeter Museum. The species inhabits the shores and waters of the Eastern Mediterranean, the Black and Caspian Seas, Egypt, the Red Sea and India.

[*Larus melanocephalus.* ADRIATIC GULL.

Larus melanocephalus, *Natterer*, Isis, 1818, p. 816.

Larus melanocephalus, *Naum.* x. p. 254; *Harting*, p. 175; *Dresser*, viii. p. 365.

Mĕlănŏcephălus = black-headed; from μέλας + κεφαλή.

A single specimen in immature plumage, now in the British Museum, is said to have been obtained at Barking Creek, January 1866. The species inhabits the Mediterranean and Black Seas, and the Atlantic coast of Europe as far north as Bordeaux.]

Larus ridibundus. BLACK-HEADED GULL.

Larus ridibundus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 225 (1766).

Larus ridibundus, *Naum.* x. p. 264; *Hewitson*, p. 491; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 550; *id.* ed. 3, iii. pp. 566, 569; *Harting*, p. 77; *Dresser*, viii. p. 357.

Gavia ridibunda, *Macg.* v. p. 593.

Gavia capistrata, *Macg.* v. p. 605.

Larus ridibundus *et* capistratus, *Gray*, pp. 234, 235.

Larus capistratus, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 547; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 566.

Chroicocephalus ridibundus, *Gould*, v. pl. 64.

The Masked Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 430.

The Black-headed Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 433.

Rīdĭbundus = full of laughter; from *rīdĕo* = I laugh.

An abundant and regular visitant, breeding in many suitable localities in the United Kingdom; but wholly or partially migratory in winter. It inhabits the Palæarctic Region from Britain to Japan, visiting India and Africa in winter.

Larus minutus. LITTLE GULL.

Larus minutus, *Pallas*, Reise Russ. Reichs, iii. App. p. 702 (1776).

Larus minutus, *Naum.* x. p. 242; *Hewitson*, p. 490; *Gray*,

p. 235; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 543; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 562; *Harting*, p. 76; *Dresser*, viii. p. 373.
Gavia minuta, *Macg.* v. p. 613.
Hydrocolœus minutus, *Gould*, v. pl. 66.
The Little Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 426.

Mīnūtus = small.

An irregular visitant (chiefly in immature, sometimes in winter, and rarely in breeding-plumage) to the eastern and southern coasts of England, and occasionally to those of Scotland. It inhabits temperate Europe, principally the north-eastern portion, and Siberia as far east as the river Lena, visiting North Africa and India in winter.

[*Larus philadelphia.* *Bonaparte's Gull.*

Sterna philadelphia, *Ord* in Guthrie's Geogr. 2nd Amer. ed. ii. p. 319 (1815).

Gavia bonapartii, *Macg.* v. p. 610.
Larus bonapartii, *Yarr.* ed. 3, iii. p. 554.
Larus philadelphia, *Gray*, p. 235; *Harting*, p. 172.

Philadelphĭa, because found at Philadelphia.

This transatlantic species is said to have occurred in Ireland, and near Falmouth, Cornwall. It is common throughout North America.]

[Genus **RHODOSTETHIA**, *MacGillivray*, Man. Brit. Orn. ii. p. 252 (1842).

Rhŏdostēthĭa = rosy-breasted; from ῥόδον + στῆθος.

Rhodostethia rosea. *Cuneate-tailed Gull.*

Larus roseus, *Macgillivray*, Mem. Wern. Soc. v. p. 249 (1824).

Rhodostethia rossii, *Macg.* v. p. 618; *Gray*, p. 229; *Gould*, v. pl. 63.

Larus rossii, *Naum.* xiii. pt. 2, p. 270; *Yarr.* ed. 2, suppl. p. 59; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 558.
Larus rossi, *Harting*, p. 173.
Rhodostethia rosea, *Dresser*, viii. p. 343.

Rŏsĕa = rose-coloured; from *rŏsa* = a rose.

A single specimen, now in the Leeds Museum, is stated, on questionable authority, to have been killed in Yorkshire. It inhabits the Arctic Regions between Melville Island and Franz-Josef Land.]

Genus **XEMA**, *J. Ross* in Ross's Voy. 8vo ed. ii. p. 164 (1819).

Xema, a fancy name apparently devoid of meaning.

Xema sabinii. Sabine's Gull.

Larus sabini, *Joseph Sabine*, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. p. 522 (1818).

Gavia sabini, *Macg.* v. p. 607.
Larus sabinii, *Naum.* xiii. pt. 2, p. 272.
Xema sabini, *Gray*, p. 236; *Gould*, v. pl. 67.
Larus sabini, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 537; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 548; *Harting*, p. 171.
Xema sabinii, *Dresser*, viii. p. 337.
Sabine's Gull, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 421.

Sabīnii, in honour of Capt. Sir Edward Sabine, late P.R.S., who discovered the species on the west coast of Greenland in 1818.

A scarce autumnal straggler to the British coasts. It inhabits the arctic districts of North-eastern Asia and North America, and has been obtained as far south as Lima in winter.

Subfamily Stercorariinæ.

Genus **STERCORARIUS**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 150 (1760).

Stercŏrārĭus = of or belonging to excrement, *stercus*.

Stercorarius catarrhactes. Common Skua.

Larus Catarractes, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 226 (1766).

Lestris cataractes, *Naum.* x. p. 470; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 602; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 621.

Lestris catarractes, *Macg.* v. p. 479; *Hewitson*, p. 505; *Harting*, p. 78.

Stercorarius catarrhactes, *Gray*, p. 227; *Gould*, v. pl. 78; *Dresser*, viii. p. 457.

The Common Skua, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 481.

Catarrhactēs = καταῤῥάκτης, a sea-bird known to classical Greek writers, from its "rushing down" on its prey like a cataract.

The only breeding-places in Britain are in the Shetland Islands; but in autumn and spring individuals occur along the coasts of the United Kingdom, especially over the fishing-grounds some distance from land. It inhabits the north-western portion of the Palæarctic and the northern Nearctic Region.

Stercorarius pomatorhinus. Pomatorhine Skua.

Lestris pomarinus, *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. p. 514 (1815).

Lestris pomarina, *Naum.* x. p. 487.

Lestris pomarinus, *Macg.* v. p. 487; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 606; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 625.

Stercorarius pomarinus, *Gray*, p. 227.

Stercorarius pomatorhinus, *Gould*, v. pl. 79; *Dresser*, viii. p. 463.

Lestris pomatorhinus, *Harting*, p. 78.

The Pomerine Skua, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 485.

Pōmatōrhīnus, from πῶμα, genitive πώματος, a lid or cover, and ῥίς, genitive ῥῑνός, the nose, nostril; from the nasal operculum. Originally written *pomarinus*, on the analogy of other compounds often cut short; but amended by Sclater, 'Ibis,' 1862, p. 297.

A visitor to the shores of the United Kingdom in autumn and spring, appearing occasionally in great numbers. It breeds in the arctic regions of both the Old and New worlds,

and passes southwards on migration, sometimes straggling even into the southern hemisphere.

Stercorarius crepidatus. Richardson's Skua.

Larus crepidatus, *Gmelin*, i. p. 602 (1788).

Lestris parasitica, *Naum.* x. p. 506.
Lestris richardsonii, *Macg.* v. p. 492; *Hewitson*, p. 509 *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 611; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 630.
Stercorarius parasiticus, *Gray*, p. 228; *Gould*, v. pl. 80.
Lestris parasiticus, *Harting*, p. 78.
Stercorarius crepidatus, *Dresser*, viii. p. 471.
Richardson's Skua, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 489.

Crĕpĭdātus = wearing sandals, *crĕpĭdæ*; from its particoloured feet.

Breeds in the Orkneys, Shetlands, Hebrides, and a few spots on the northern mainland of Scotland, appearing on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland on the autumnal and vernal migrations. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, straggling occasionally as far south as the Cape and New Zealand.

Stercorarius parasiticus. Buffon's Skua.

Larus parasiticus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 226 (1766).

Lestris crepidata, *Naum.* x. p. 534.
Lestris parasitica, *Macg.* v. p. 503.
Stercorarius cepphus, *Gray*, p. 229.
Lestris buffonii, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 616; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 635; *Hewitson*, p. 508.
Stercorarius longicaudus, *Gould*, v. pl. 81.
Lestris longicaudus, *Harting*, p. 78.
Stercorarius parasiticus, *Dresser*, viii. p. 481.
Buffon's Skua, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 494.

Parasītĭcus = παρασιτικός, parasitic, from παράσῖτος = one who eats uninvited at the table of another; from παρά = beside, and σῖτος = wheat, food.

An occasional visitant on migration, generally in immature plumage. It inhabits the circumpolar districts of both the Old and New worlds, whence it spreads southwards in winter.

Order TUBINARES.

Family PROCELLARIIDÆ.

Genus **PROCELLARIA**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 212 (1766).

Procellāria, from the adjective formed from *prŏcella* = a storm.

Procellaria pelagica. Storm-Petrel.

Procellaria pelagica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 212 (1766).

Thalassidroma pelagica, *Naum.* x. p. 557; *Macg.* v. p. 460; *Hewitson*, p. 517; *Gray*, p. 224; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 647; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 675; *Gould*, v. pl. 86; *Dresser*, viii. p. 491.

Procellaria pelagica, *Harting*, p. 80.

The Storm Petrel, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 524.

Pĕlăgĭca = πελαγικός, oceanic; from πέλἄγος = the open sea.

Frequents the open seas of the United Kingdom, and breeds in suitable localities on the coast and islands. It inhabits the North Atlantic Ocean.

Procellaria leucorrhoa. Leach's Petrel.

Procellaria leucorhoa, *Vieillot*, Nouv. Dict. xxv. p. 422 (1817).

Thalassidroma leachii, *Naum.* x. p. 575; *Macg.* v. p. 451; *Hewitson*, p. 520; *Gray*, p. 225; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 643; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 671; *Gould*, v. pl. 85.

Procellaria leachii, *Harting*, p. 80.

Thalassidroma leucorrhoa, *Dresser*, viii. p. 497.

The Forked-tailed Petrel, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 520.

Leucorrhŏa, from λευκός = white, and ὄρρος = the rump; from its white hinder parts.

Breeds at St. Kilda, and occurs as a straggler during stormy weather on the coasts of the United Kingdom. It inhabits the North Atlantic Ocean.

Genus **OCEANITES**, *Keyserling & Blasius*, Wirbelth. Eur. p. 238 (1840).

Oceănītes = *ὠκεανίτης*, living on the open sea, *ὠκεανός*.

Oceanites oceanicus. Wilson's Petrel.

Procellaria oceanica, *Kuhl*, Beitr. Zool. p. 136 (1820).

Thalassidroma wilsonii, *Macg.* v. p. 456.
Thalassidroma oceanica, *Gray*, p. 225.
Thalassidroma wilsoni, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 639; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 667.
Procellaria wilsoni, *Harting*, p. 178.
Oceanites oceanicus, *Dresser*, viii. p. 505.
Wilson's Petrel, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 516.

Oceănĭcus = of the open sea, *ὠκεανός*.

A rare visitor to the coasts of England, principally to the British Channel. It inhabits the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans.

Genus **PUFFINUS**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 131 (1760).

Puffinus, the latinized form of the English "Puffin;" from "to puff" = to blow in an intermittent way, thence "to swell," French "*bouffer*;" from the swollen bill of *Fratercula arctica*. Brisson seems to have applied the name to the Shearwater, from Willughby calling it the "Puffin of the Isle of Man."

Puffinus anglorum. Manx Shearwater.

Procellaria anglorum, *Temminck*, Man. d'Orn. ii. p. 806 (1820).

Puffinus arcticus, *Naum.* x. p. 618.
Puffinus anglorum, *Macg.* v. p. 441; *Hewitson*, p. 514; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 631; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 654; *Gould*, v. pl. 84; *Harting*, p. 79; *Dresser*, viii. p 517.
The Manx Shearwater, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 508; *Gray*, p. 223.

Anglōrum = of the English, *Angli*.

Resident. Breeding on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, especially on the western side, from the Scilly

Islands to the Shetlands. It inhabits the seas and coasts of Eastern North America and Western Europe.

Puffinus griseus. Sooty Shearwater.

Procellaria grisea, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 564 (1788).

Puffinus cinereus, *Macg.* v. p. 438 (partim).
Puffinus obscurus, *Harting*, p. 176 (partim).
Puffinus griseus, *Dresser*, viii. p. 523.

Grisēus = grey, in post-classical Latin; probably borrowed from O. H. G. *grîs*, the modern German *grau*, our *grey*.

Met with occasionally on the coasts of Great Britain, where it has often been confounded with *P. major*. Of general oceanic distribution.

Puffinus major. Greater Shearwater.

Puffinus major, *Faber*, Prodr. isl. Orn. p. 56 (1822).

Puffinus cinereus, *Macg.* v. p. 438 (partim); *Gray*, p. 222.
Puffinus major, *Hewitson*, p. 516; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 624; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 647; *Gould*, v. pl. 83; *Harting*, p. 79; *Dresser*, viii. p. 527.
The Greater Shearwater, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 502.

Major = greater.

Occurs irregularly in autumn off the coasts of the United Kingdom, principally on the south and west. It inhabits the Atlantic Ocean.

Puffinus obscurus. Dusky Shearwater.

Procellaria obscura, *Gmelin*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 559 (1788).

Puffinus obscurus, *Gray*, p. 223; *Yarr.* ed. 3, iii. p. 659; *Harting*, p. 176.

Obscūrus = dark.

One was taken in Valentia Harbour, co. Kerry, May 11, 1853; and another was picked up dead in Norfolk, April,

1858 (H. Stevenson, Zoologist, 1858, p. 6096; P. Z. S. 1882, p. 421). It is of general oceanic range.

[Genus **DAPTION**, *Stephens*, Gen. Zool. xiii. p. 239 (1825).

Daption, from δάπτω=I tear and devour.

Daption capense. Cape Pigeon.

Procellaria capensis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 213 (1766).

Capense=of the Cape (of Good Hope).

One is said to have been shot near Dublin, Oct. 20, 1881 (A. G. More, 'Ibis,' 1882, p. 346). The bird has occurred three times in France. It inhabits the oceans of the southern hemisphere.]

Genus **FULMARUS**, *Stephens* in Shaw's Gen. Zool. xiii. pt. 1, p. 233 (1826).

Fulmarus, latinized from *Fulmar*, akin to *Foumart* = a polecat, and meaning "foul marten;" cf. French *putois* (from *putĭdus* = fetid), Germ. *Stinkmarder*; from the foul odour of the bird. The derivation from *fulix maris* = Sea-coot, is a mere guess.

Fulmarus glacialis. Fulmar.

Procellaria glacialis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 213 (1766).

Procellaria glacialis, *Naum.* x. p. 589; *Hewitson*, p. 512; *Gray*, p. 226; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 619; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 638; *Gould*, v. pl. 82.

Fulmarus glacialis, *Macg.* v. p. 429; *Harting*, p. 79; *Dresser*, viii. p. 535.

The Fulmar Petrel, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 497.

Glăcĭālis = living among the ice, *glăcĭēs*.

Breeds on some of the western islands of Scotland and on one of the Shetlands, but is a rare winter and storm-driven visitor to the rest of the British coasts. It inhabits the Arctic and Subarctic regions of the North Atlantic.

Genus **ŒSTRELATA**, *Bonaparte*, Compt. Rend. xlii. p. 768 (1856).

Œstrēlāta = οἰστρήλᾰτος, driven by frenzy; from οἶστρος = a gadfly, thence any thing that drives mad, and ἐλαύνω = I drive; in allusion to the bird's habit of perpetually flying to and fro.

Œstrelata hæsitata. Capped Petrel.

Procellaria hasitata, *Kuhl*, Beitr. Zool. i. p. 142 (1820).

Procellaria hæsitata, *Gray*, p. 226; *Yarr.* ed. 2, Suppl. p. 63; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 643.

Æstrelata hæsitata, *Gould*, Introd. p. cxxxix.

Œstrelata hæsitata, *Dresser*, viii. p. 545; *Harting*, p. 177.

Hæsĭtāta, from *hæsĭtare* = to be uncertain, hesitating, as if it were a "doubtful" species.

A single straggler has been obtained in Norfolk. It inhabits some of the West-Indian Islands and adjoining seas.

Genus **BULWERIA**, *Bonaparte*, Cat. Met. Ucc. Eur. p. 81 (1842).

Bulwerĭa, in honour of the Mr. Bulwer, a resident in Madeira, who obtained the specimen figured in Jardine and Selby's 'Illustrations of Ornithology,' ii. pl. 65.

Bulweria columbina. Bulwer's Petrel.

Puffinus columbinus, *Moquin-Tandon*, Orn. Canar. p. 41 (1841).

Thalassidroma bulwerii, *Macg.* v. p. 449; *Hewitson*, p. 522; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 636; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 664.

Thalassidroma bulweri, *Gould*, Introd. p. cxl; *Gray*, p. 224.

Procellaria bulweri, *Harting*, p. 178.

Bulweria columbina, *Dresser*, viii. p. 551.

Bulwer's Petrel, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 513.

Columbīna = dove-like; from *cŏlumba* = a dove, q. v.

Two stragglers appear to have been obtained on the coasts of Yorkshire. It inhabits the Atlantic, in the vicinity of the Canaries and Madeira.

Order PYGOPODES.

Family COLYMBIDÆ.

Genus **COLYMBUS**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 220 (1766).

Colymbus = κόλυμβος, a diver; κολυμβάω = I dive, lit. I "take a header;" akin to κορυφή = the head.

Colymbus glacialis. Great Northern Diver.

Colymbus glacialis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 221 (1766).

Eudytes glacialis, *Naum.* xii. p. 397.

Colymbus glacialis, *Macg.* v. p. 283; *Hewitson*, p. 449; *Gray*, p. 211; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 425; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 428; *Gould*, v. pl. 43; *Harting*, p. 68; *Dresser*, viii. p. 609.

The Great Northern Diver, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 320.

Glăcĭālis = living among the ice, *glăcĭēs*.

Is believed to breed in some of the Shetland Islands, and occurs on the coasts of the United Kingdom from autumn to spring. It inhabits the Palæarctic and eastern Nearctic Regions.

[*Colymbus adamsi.* *Yellow-billed Diver.*

Colymbus adamsii, *Gray*, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 167.

Adamsi, in honour of Surgeon Adams, who discovered it.

A specimen having some of the characters of this species, from Pakefield, in Suffolk, was exhibited by Mr. P. L. Sclater (P. Z. S. 1859, p. 206). Occurs in Alaska and various parts of Arctic America and Asia. It is now regarded by Dr. Coues (B. N. W. 1874, p. 721) as a mere variety of *Colymbus glacialis*.]

Colymbus arcticus. Black-throated Diver.

Colymbus arcticus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 221 (1766).

Eudytes arcticus, *Naum.* xii. p. 418.

Colymbus arcticus, *Macg.* v. p. 294; *Hewitson*, ii. p. 451; *Gray*,

p. 211; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 434; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 437; *Gould*, v. pl. 44; *Harting*, p. 69; *Dresser*, viii. p. 615.
The Black-throated Diver, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 328.

Arctĭcus = ἀρκτικός, arctic, northern; from Ἄρκτος = the constellation of the Bear.

Breeds on many lochs in the north of Scotland, and occurs as a somewhat rare straggler on the British coasts. It inhabits the northern parts of the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Colymbus septentrionalis. Red-throated Diver.

Colymbus septentrionalis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 220 (1766).

Eudytes septentrionalis, *Naum.* xii. p. 434.
Colymbus septentrionalis, *Macg.* v. p. 301; *Hewitson*, p. 453; *Gray*, p. 212; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 441; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 444; *Gould*, v. pl. 45; *Harting*, p. 69; *Dresser*, viii. p. 621.
The Red-throated Diver, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 335.

Septentrĭōnālis = of the north; from *Septentrĭōnes* = the seven plough-oxen, the Great Bear, and, by transference, the north.

Breeds on the lochs in the northern portions of Scotland and its islands, and frequents the coasts of the British Islands throughout the greater part of the year. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Family PODICIPIDÆ.

Genus **PODICEPS**, *Latham*, Gen. Syn. Suppl. i. p. 294 (1787).

Pŏdiceps, an ill-formed word from *pŏdex*, genitive *pŏdĭcis*, the fundament, and *pĕs* = foot; as if for *podici-pes*.

Podiceps cristatus. Great Crested Grebe.

Colymbus cristatus, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 222 (1766).
Colymbus cristatus, *Naum.* ix. p. 686; *Gray*, p. 214.
Podiceps cristatus, *Macg.* v. p. 250; *Hewitson*, p. 441;

Yarr. ed. 2, iii. p. 400; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 403; *Gould,* v. pl. 38; *Harting,* p. 69; *Dresser,* viii. p. 629.
The Great-crested Grebe, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 297.

Cristātus = furnished with a crest, *crista.*

Still breeds on some of the lakes of England and Ireland, and is a visitor on migration and in winter to the coasts, becoming rarer northwards and in Scotland. It inhabits the temperate and southern portions of the Palæarctic Region, and extends to India, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape colony.

Podiceps griseigena. Red-necked Grebe.

Colymbus grisegena, *Boddaert,* Tabl. des Pl. Enl. p. 55 (1783).

Colymbus rubricollis, *Naum.* ix. p. 720.
Podiceps rubricollis, *Macg.* v. p. 259; *Hewitson,* p. 443; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 407; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 410; *Gould,* v. pl. 39; *Harting,* p. 69.
Podiceps grisegena, *Gray,* p. 213.
Podiceps griseigena, *Dresser,* viii. p. 639.
The Red-necked Grebe, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 304.

Grīsĕigĕna = with grey cheeks; from *griseus* + *gĕna.*

A somewhat rare visitant to the British coasts from autumn to spring. It inhabits the temperate portions of the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions, ranging down to about 35° N. lat.

Podiceps auritus. Sclavonian Grebe.

Colymbus auritus, *Linnæus,* S. N. i. p. 222 (1766).

Colymbus auritus, *Naum.* ix. p. 768.
Podiceps cornutus, *Macg.* v. p. 264; *Hewitson,* p. 444; *Gray,* p. 214; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 411; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 414; *Harting,* p. 69.
Podiceps auritus, *Gould,* v. pl. 40; *Dresser,* viii. p. 645.
The Sclavonian Grebe, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 308.

Aurītus = eared; from *auris* = the ear.

A common winter visitant to Scotland, Ireland, and the northern and eastern coasts of England; less abundant else-

where. It inhabits the northern, but not circumpolar, portions of the Palæarctic and Nearctic Regions.

Podiceps nigricollis. Eared Grebe.

Podiceps nigricollis, *C. L. Brehm*, Vög. Deutschl. p. 963 (1831).

Colymbus cornutus, *Naum.* ix. p. 739.
Colymbus arcticus, *Naum.* ix. p. 755.
Podiceps auritus, *Macg.* v. p. 270; *Hewitson*, p. 445; *Gray*, p. 215; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 417; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 420; *Harting*, p. 70.
Podiceps nigricollis, *Gould*, v. pl. 41; *Dresser*, viii. p. 651.
The Eared Grebe, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 313.

Nigrīcollis = with a black neck; from *niger* + *collum*.

An irregular visitant, generally in spring, to the southern and eastern districts of England, rarely to Scotland and Ireland. It inhabits the temperate and southern Palæarctic Region and Africa down to the Cape colony.

Genus **TACHYBAPTES**, *Reichenbach*, Syst. Av. p. ii (1851).

Tăchȳbaptēs = diving quickly; from ταχύς + βάπτης.

Tachybaptes fluviatilis. Little Grebe.

Colymbus fluviatilis, *Tunstall*, Orn. Brit. p. 3 (1771).

Colymbus minor, *Naum.* ix. p. 785.
Sylbeocyclus europæus, *Macg.* v. p. 276.
Podiceps minor, *Hewitson*, p. 446; *Gray*, p. 215; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 420; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 423; *Gould*, v. pl. 42; *Harting*, p. 70.
Podiceps fluviatilis, *Dresser*, viii. p. 659.
The Little Grebe or Dabchick, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 316.

Flŭvĭātĭlis = of or belonging to a river, *fluvius*.

Resident and generally distributed. It inhabits the Old World.

[Genus **PODILYMBUS**, *Lesson*, Traité d'Orn. p. 595 (1831).

Podilymbus = *podi*[*ceps*] + [*co*]*lymbus*, as if a hybrid between a Grebe and a Diver.

Podilymbus podiceps. *Pied-billed Grebe.*

Colymbus Podiceps, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 223 (1766).

Pŏdĭceps. See under the name of the genus *Podiceps*, p. 202.

One was reported by Mr. R. B. Sharpe (P. Z. S. 1881, p. 734) as having occurred the previous winter at Radipole, near Weymouth; but the species, common in North, Central, and South America, has not been found elsewhere in Europe. (*Cf.* 'Zoologist,' 1881, p. 334.)]

Family ALCIDÆ.

Genus **ALCA**, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 210 (1766).

Alca, latinized from the Icelandic *álka*, our "auk."

Alca torda. Razorbill.

Alca Torda, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 210 (1766).

Alca torda, *Naum.* xii. p. 606; *Hewitson*, p. 468; *Gray*, p. 217; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 473; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 476; *Gould*, v. pl. 47; *Harting*, p. 70; *Dresser*, viii. p. 557.

Utamania torda, *Macg.* v. p. 346.

The Razorbill, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 366.

Torda, the name by which it is known in Gothland; cf. *Tordmule*, its name in Angermannia, Sweden (Linnæus, *Faun. Suec.* 1746, p. 43), and in modern Swedish generally.

Breeds in suitable localities (which principally occur on the western coasts) throughout the British Islands, from Lundy Island to the Shetlands, and is to be found in British waters throughout the year. It inhabits the Palæarctic and Nearctic seas and coasts.

Alca impennis. Great Auk.

Alca impennis, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 210 (1766).

Alca impennis, *Naum.* xii. p. 630; *Macg.* v. p. 359; *Hewitson*, p. 469; *Gray*, p. 216; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 476; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 479; *Gould*, v. pl. 46; *Harting*, p. 71; *Dresser*, viii. p. 563.

The Great Auk, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 369.

Impennis = wingless; from *in* + *penna*.

The Great Auk formerly occurred in various British waters, and bred at St. Kilda and perhaps on other northern islands, but is believed to be now extinct everywhere, the last recorded examples having been killed on Eldey, on the coast of Iceland, in 1844. It originally inhabited the seas and islands from N. Scotland to Iceland, Newfoundland, and Labrador.

Genus **LOMVIA**, *Brandt*, Bull. Acad. St. Pétersb. 1837, ii. p. 345.

Lomvia, latinized from the Norwegian name, spelt *Lomwia* by Willughby (*Orn.* 1676, p. 244).

Lomvia troile. Common Guillemot.

Colymbus Troile, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 220 (1766).

Uria lomvia, *Naum.* xii. p. 508.

Uria troile, *Macg.* v. p. 318; *Hewitson*, p. 455; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 450; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 453; *Gould*, v. pl. 48; *Harting*, p. 74.

Uria hringvia, *Naum.* xii. p. 524.

Uria lacrymans, *Macg.* v. p. 326; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 458; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 461.

Uria troile *et* ringvia, *Gray*, p. 219.

Alca troile, *Dresser*, viii. p. 567.

The Common Guillemot, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 343.

The Ringed Guillemot, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 351.

Troile, said to be intended as a compliment to Troil the Icelander.

Breeds in suitable localities throughout the British Islands, and is found on our coasts throughout the year. It inhabits the northern portions of the Western Palæarctic and Eastern Nearctic Regions.

Lomvia bruennichi. Brünnich's Guillemot.

Uria brünnichii, *Sabine*, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. p. 538 (1818).

Uria arra, *Naum.* xii. p. 535; *Harting*, p. 166.
Uria brunnichii, *Macg.* v. p. 314; *Hewitson*, p. 460; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 455; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 458.
Uria brünnichii, *Gray*, p. 220.
Alca bruennichii, *Dresser*, viii. p. 575.
Brünnich's Guillemot, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 348.

Bruennichi, in honour of Mart. Thrane Brünnich, the author of 'Ornithologia Borealis' (Hafniæ, 1764) &c.

A rare straggler in winter to the northern islands and coasts of Scotland. It inhabits the Arctic regions of Europe and America.

Genus **URIA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 73 (1760).

Uria = οὐρία, a water-bird mentioned by Athenæus, 395 D.; *cf.* Sanskrit *vārī* = water, οὖρον = urine, ἀρνευτήρ = a diver, Lat. *ūrīnor* = I dive, &c.

Uria grylle. Black Guillemot.

Colymbus Grylle, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 220 (1766).

Cepphus grylle, *Naum.* xii. p. 461.
Uria grylle, *Macg.* v. p. 331; *Hewitson*, p. 462; *Gray*, p. 220; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 462; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 465; *Gould*, v. pl. 49; *Harting*, p. 74; *Dresser*, viii. p. 581.
The Black Guillemot, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 355.

Gryllē = γρύλλη, the grunting of swine; γρύλλος = a pig; from its note?

Breeds on the coasts and islands of Scotland and Ireland, and visits those of England on its partial migration. It inhabits the arctic and temperate portions of Europe and North America.

Genus **MERGULUS**, *Vieillot*, Anal. p. 67 (1816).

Mergŭlus = the little diver, *mergus*.

Mergulus alle. Little Auk.

Alca Alle, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 211 (1766).

Mergulus alle, *Naum.* xii. p. 552; *Macg.* v. p. 341; *Gould*, v. pl. 50; *Dresser*, viii. p. 591.

Arctica alle, *Hewitson*, p. 465; *Gray*, p. 221.

Mergulus melanoleucos, *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 465; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 468.

Alca alle, *Harting*, p. 71.

The Little Auk, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 358.

Allē, the Lapp name of the Long-tailed Duck; cf. Swedish *Al-fogel*; perhaps from the bird's note.

An irregular visitant, sometimes in large numbers, to the British coasts, especially in the north. It inhabits the circumpolar regions of the western Palæarctic and eastern Nearctic Regions, straggling southwards in winter.

Genus **FRATERCULA**, *Brisson*, Ornith. vi. p. 81 (1760).

Frātercŭla, as if from *fraterculus* = a little brother, *frāter*. The mediæval name, from its gregarious habits.

Fratercula arctica. Puffin.

Alca arctica, *Linnæus*, S. N. i. p. 211 (1766).

Lunda arctica, *Naum.* xii. p. 577.

Mormon arcticus, *Macg.* v. p. 365.

Fratercula arctica, *Hewitson*, p. 466; *Yarr.* ed. 2, iii. p. 469; *id.* ed. 3, iii. p. 472; *Gould*, v. pl. 51; *Harting*, p. 70; *Dresser*, viii. p. 599.

Fratercula arctica *et* glacialis, *Gray*, p. 218.

The Puffin, *Yarr.* ed. 1, iii. p. 362.

Arctica = inhabiting the northern regions.

Breeds in suitable localities all round the coasts of the United Kingdom, migrating southwards in winter. It inhabits the coasts of North-western Europe and Eastern North America.

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THE END.

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A LIST

OF

EUROPEAN BIRDS,

INCLUDING ALL SPECIES FOUND IN THE

WESTERN PALÆARCTIC REGION.

The Nomenclature carefully Revised by

HENRY E. DRESSER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., &c.,

AUTHOR OF 'THE BIRDS OF EUROPE.'

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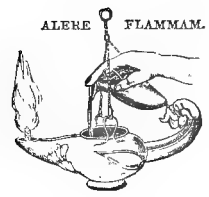

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INTRODUCTION.

Several of the Subscribers to my 'Birds of Europe' have urged me to publish a List of the Birds of the Western Palæarctic Region, as a check-list for labelling, and for reference in making exchanges of birds and eggs; and as no such list already existed, I hope that the present one may prove useful.

I have, as will be seen, followed Professor Huxley's classification, which appears to me to be the best that has yet been elaborated, which classification I have adopted in the 'Birds of Europe;' and in order to facilitate reference, the species are numbered consecutively, as has been done in that work.

A few alterations in the nomenclature, which further research has proved to be necessary, have been made.

H. E. DRESSER.

6 Tenterden Street, W.,
London, 28th February, 1881.

A LIST

OF

EUROPEAN BIRDS.

AVES CARINATÆ.

ÆGITHOGNATHÆ.

Order I. PASSERES.

Suborder *OSCINES*.

Section 1. OSCINES DENTIROSTRES.

Family TURDIDÆ.

Subfamily TURDINÆ.

1. *Turdus viscivorus*, Linn.
   Missel-Thrush.
2. *Turdus musicus*, Linn.
   Song-Thrush.
3. *Turdus iliacus*, Linn.
   Redwing.
4. *Turdus pilaris*, Linn.
   Fieldfare.
5. *Turdus naumanni*, Temm.
   Red-tailed Fieldfare.
6. *Turdus dubius*, Bechst.
   Dusky Thrush.
7. *Turdus ruficollis*, Pall.
   Red-throated Thrush.
8. *Turdus obscurus*, Gmel.
   Pale Thrush.

9. *Turdus varius*, Pall.
White's Thrush.

10. *Turdus atrigularis*, Temm.
Black-throated Thrush.

11. *Turdus sibiricus*, Pall.
Siberian Thrush.

12. *Turdus merula*, Linn.
Blackbird.

13. *Turdus torquatus*, Linn.
Ring-Ouzel.

14. *Monticola saxatilis* (Linn.).
Rock-Thrush.

15. *Monticola cyanus* (Linn.).
Blue Rock-Thrush.

Subfamily Cinclinæ.

16. *Cinclus aquaticus*, Bechst.
Common Dipper.

17. *Cinclus melanogaster*, C. L. Brehm.
Black-bellied Dipper.

18. *Cinclus albicollis* (Vieill.).
Pale-backed Dipper.

Subfamily Saxicolinæ.

19. *Saxicola œnanthe* (Linn.).
Common Wheatear.

20. *Saxicola isabellina*, Rüpp.
Isabelline Chat.

21. *Saxicola albicollis*, Vieill.
Black-eared Chat.

22. *Saxicola rufa* (C. L. Brehm).
Russet Chat.

23. *Saxicola melanoleuca* (Güld.).
Black-throated Chat.

24. *Saxicola deserti*, Rüpp.
Desert-Chat.

25. *Saxicola finschii*, Heugl.
Arabian Chat.

26. *Saxicola mœsta*, Licht.
Tristram's Chat.

27. *Saxicola xanthoprymna*, Ehr.
Red-rumped Chat.

28. *Saxicola lugens*, Licht.
Pied Chat.

29. *Saxicola morio*, Ehr.
Eastern Pied Chat.

30. *Saxicola monacha*, Temm.
Hooded Chat.

31. *Saxicola leucopyga*, C. L. Brehm.
White-rumped Chat.

32. *Saxicola leucura* (Gm.).
Black Chat.

33. *Pratincola rubetra* (Linn.).
Whin-Chat.

34. *Pratincola rubicola*.
Stone-Chat.

34 A. *Pratincola maura* (Pall.).
Eastern Stone-Chat.

35. *Pratincola hemprichi* (Ehr.).
White-tailed Stone-Chat.

36. *Ruticilla phœnicurus* (Linn.).
Redstart.

37. *Ruticilla mesoleuca* (Ehr.).
Ehrenberg's Redstart.

38. *Ruticilla rufiventris* (Vieill.).
Indian Redstart.

39. *Ruticilla titys* (Scop).
Black Redstart.

40. *Ruticilla moussieri* (Olph-Gall.).
Moussier's Redstart.

41. *Ruticilla erythrogastra* (Güld.).
Güldenstädt's Redstart.

Subfamily SYLVIINÆ.

42. *Cyanecula wolfi*, C. L. Brehm.
White-spotted Bluethroat.

43. *Cyanecula suecica* (Linn.).
Red-spotted Bluethroat.

44. *Erithacus rubecula* (Linn.).
Redbreast.

45. *Calliope camtschatkensis* (Gm.).
Ruby-throated Warbler.

46. *Cossypha gutturalis*, Guérin.
White-throated Robin-Chat.

47. *Nemura cyanura* (Pall.).
Red-flanked Bluetail.

48. *Daulias luscinia* (Linn.).
Common Nightingale.

49. *Daulias philomela* (Bechst.).
Northern Nightingale.

50. *Sylvia rufa* (Bodd.).
Whitethroat.

51. *Sylvia curruca* (Linn.).
Lesser Whitethroat.

52. *Sylvia subalpina*, Bonelli.
Subalpine Warbler.

53. *Sylvia conspicillata*, Marm.
Spectacled Warbler.

54. *Sylvia deserticola*, Tristram.
Tristram's Warbler.

55. *Sylvia melanothorax*, Tristram.
Palestine Warbler.

56. *Sylvia melanocephala* (Gm.).
Sardinian Warbler.

57. *Sylvia momus* (Ehr.).
Bowman's Warbler.

58. *Sylvia orphea*, Temm.
Orphean Warbler.

59. *Sylvia rueppelli*, Temm.
Rüppell's Warbler.

60. *Sylvia atricapilla* (Linn.).
Blackcap.

61. *Sylvia salicaria* (Linn.).
Garden-Warbler.

62. *Sylvia nisoria*, Bechst.
Barred Warbler.

63. *Melizophilus undatus* (Bodd.).
Dartford Warbler.

64. *Melizophilus sardus* (Marm.).
Marmora's Warbler.

Subfamily PHYLLOSCOPINÆ.

65. *Regulus cristatus*, Koch.
Golden-crested Wren.

66. *Regulus ignicapillus* (C. L. Brehm).
Fire-crested Wren.

67. *Regulus maderensis*, Vern. Harc.
Madeiran Goldcrest.

68. *Phylloscopus superciliosus* (Gm.).
Yellow-browed Warbler.

69. *Phylloscopus tristis*, Blyth.
Siberian Chiffchaff.

70. *Phylloscopus collybita* (Vieill.).
Chiffchaff.

71. *Phylloscopus trochilus* (Linn.).
Willow-Wren.

72. *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (Bechst.).
Wood-Wren.

73. *Phylloscopus bonellii* (Vieill.).
Bonelli's Warbler.

74. *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*, Swinh.
Grey-legged Willow-Wren.

75. *Phylloscopus borealis* (Blasius).
Eversmann's Warbler.

Subfamily ACROCEPHALINÆ.

76. *Hypolais polyglotta* (Vieill.).
Melodious Warbler.

77. *Hypolais icterina* (Vieill.).
Icterine Warbler.

78. *Hypolais olivetorum* (Strickl.).
Olive-tree Warbler.

79. *Hypolais opaca* (Licht.).
Western Olivaceous Warbler.

80. *Hypolais languida* (Ehr.).
Upcher's Warbler.

81. *Hypolais pallida* (Ehr.).
Olivaceous Warbler.

82. *Hypolais caligata* (Licht.).
Booted Warbler.

83. *Aedon galactodes* (Temm.).
Rufous Warbler.

84. *Aedon familiaris* (Ménétr.).
Grey-backed Warbler.

85. *Acrocephalus agricola* (Jerd.).
Paddy-field Warbler.

86. *Acrocephalus dumetorum*, Blyth.
Blyth's Reed-Warbler.

87. *Acrocephalus streperus* (Vieill.).
Reed-Warbler.

88. *Acrocephalus palustris* (Bechst.).
Marsh-Warbler.

89. *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (L.).
Great Reed-Warbler.

90. *Acrocephalus stentoreus* (Ehr.).
Clamorous Sedge-Warbler.

91. *Acrocephalus aquaticus* (Gmel.).
Aquatic Warbler.

92. *Acrocephalus schœnobœnus* (L.).
Sedge-Warbler.

93. *Lusciniola melanopogon* (Temm.).
Moustached Sedge-Warbler.

94. *Locustella nævia* (Bodd.).
Grasshopper Warbler.

95. *Locustella lanceolata* (Temm.).
Lanceolated Warbler.

96. *Locustella fluviatilis* (Wolf).
River-Warbler.

97. *Locustella luscinioides* (Savi).
Savi's Warbler.

98. *Locustella certhiola* (Pall.).
Pallas's Warbler.

99. *Cettia cettii* (Marm.).
Cetti's Warbler.

Subfamily DRYMŒCINÆ.

100. *Cisticola cursitans* (Frankl.).
Fantail Warbler.

101. *Drymœca gracilis* (Licht.).
Streaked Wren-Warbler.

Subfamily CRATEROPODINÆ.

102. *Argya fulva* (Desf.).
Algerian Bush-Babbler.

103. *Argya squamiceps* (Cretzschm.).
Palestine Bush-Babbler.

Family ACCENTORIDÆ.

104. *Accentor collaris* (Scop.).
Alpine Accentor.

105. *Accentor montanellus* (Pall.).
Mountain-Accentor.

106. *Accentor modularis* (Linn.).
Hedge-Sparrow.

Family PANURIDÆ.

107. *Panurus biarmicus* (Linn.).
Bearded Reedling.

Family PARIDÆ.

108. *Acredula rosea* (Blyth).
British Long-tailed Titmouse.

109. *Acredula caudata* (Linn.).
Long-tailed Titmouse.

110. *Acredula irbii*, Sharpe & Dresser.
Irby's Long-tailed Titmouse.

111. *Acredula tephronota* (Günther).
Turkish Long-tailed Titmouse.

112. *Parus major*, Linn.
Great Titmouse.

113. *Parus ledouci*, Malh.
Algerian Coal Titmouse.

114. *Parus ater*, Linn.
European Coal Titmouse.

115. *Parus britannicus*, Sharpe & Dresser.
English Coal Titmouse.

116. *Parus palustris*, Linn.
Marsh-Titmouse.

117. *Parus borealis*, De Selys.
Northern Marsh-Titmouse.

118. *Parus camtschatkensis* (Bp.).
Siberian Marsh-Titmouse.

119. *Parus lugubris*, Temm.
Sombre Titmouse.

120. *Parus cinctus*, Bodd.
Lapp Titmouse.

121. *Parus cæruleus*, Linn.
Blue Titmouse.

122. *Parus teneriffæ*, Less.
Ultramarine Titmouse.

123. *Parus cyanus*, Pall.
Azure Titmouse.

124. *Lophophanes cristatus* (Linn.).
Crested Titmouse.

125. *Ægithalus pendulinus* (Linn.).
Penduline Titmouse.

126. *Ægithalus castaneus*, Severtz.
Chestnut-crowned Titmouse.

Family SITTIDÆ.

127. *Sitta europæa*, Linn.
Northern Nuthatch.

128. *Sitta cæsia*, Wolf.
Common Nuthatch.

129. *Sitta neumayeri*, Michah.
Syrian Nuthatch.

130. *Sitta krueperi*, von Pelz.
Krüper's Nuthatch.

Family CERTHIIDÆ.

131. *Certhia familiaris*, Linn.
Common Creeper.

132. *Tichodroma muraria* (Linn.).
Wall-Creeper.

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.

133. *Troglodytes parvulus*, Koch.
Common Wren.

134. *Troglodytes borealis*, Fischer.
Northern Wren.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.

135. *Motacilla alba*, Linn.
White Wagtail.

136. *Motacilla lugubris*, Temm.
Pied Wagtail.

137. *Motacilla citreola*, Pall.
Yellow-headed Wagtail.

138. *Motacilla melanope*, Pall.
Grey Wagtail.

139. *Motacilla flava*, Linn.
Blue-headed Wagtail.

140. *Motacilla viridis*, Gmel.
Grey-headed Wagtail.

141. *Motacilla melanocephala*, Licht.
Black-headed Wagtail.

142. *Motacilla raii*, Bp.
Yellow Wagtail.

143. *Anthus pratensis* (Linn.).
Meadow-Pipit.

144. *Anthus bertheloti*, Bolle.
Canarian Pipit.

145. *Anthus gustavi*, Swinh.
Petchora Pipit.

146. *Anthus cervinus* (Pall.).
Red-throated Pipit.

147. *Anthus trivialis* (Linn.).
Tree-Pipit.

148. *Anthus campestris* (Linn.).
Tawny Pipit.

149. *Anthus richardi*, Vieill.
Richard's Pipit.

150. *Anthus ludovicianus* (Gmel.).
Pennsylvanian Pipit.

151. *Anthus spinoletta* (Linn.).
Water-Pipit.

152. *Anthus obscurus* (Lath.).
Rock-Pipit.

Family PYCNONOTIDÆ.

153. *Pycnonotus barbatus* (Desf.).
Dusky Bulbul.

154. *Pycnonotus xanthopygus* (Ehr.).
Palestine Bulbul.

155. *Pycnonotus capensis* (Linn.).
Gold-vented Bulbul.

Family ORIOLIDÆ.

156. *Oriolus galbula*, Linn.
Golden Oriole.

Family LANIIDÆ.

157. *Lanius excubitor*, Linn.
Great Grey Shrike.

158. *Lanius lahtora*, Sykes.
Pallid Shrike.

159. *Lanius meridionalis*, Temm.
Southern Grey Shrike.

160. *Lanius algeriensis*, Less.
Algerian Grey Shrike.

161. *Lanius minor*, Gmel.
Lesser Grey Shrike.

162. *Lanius collurio*, Linn.
Red-backed Shrike.

163. *Lanius auriculatus*, Müll.
Woodchat Shrike.

164. *Lanius isabellinus*, Ehr.
Isabelline Shrike.

165. *Lanius nubicus*, Licht.
Masked Shrike.

166. *Telephonus erythropterus* (Shaw).
Hooded Shrike.

Family AMPELIDÆ.

167. *Ampelis garrulus*, Linn.
Waxwing.

Family MUSCICAPIDÆ.

168. *Muscicapa grisola*, Linn.
Spotted Flycatcher.

169. *Muscicapa atricapilla*, Linn.
Pied Flycatcher.

170. *Muscicapa collaris*, Bechst.
White-collared Flycatcher.

171. *Muscicapa parva*, Bechst.
Red-breasted Flycatcher.

Section 2. OSCINES LATIROSTRES.

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ.

172. *Hirundo savignii*, Steph.
Chesnut-bellied Swallow.

173. *Hirundo rustica*, Linn.
Swallow.

174. *Hirundo rufula*, Temm.
Red-rumped Swallow.

175. *Chelidon urbica* (Linn.).
Martin.

176. *Cotile riparia* (Linn.).
Sand-Martin.

177. *Cotile rupestris* (Scop.).
Crag-Martin.

178. *Cotile obsoleta*, Cab.
Pale Crag-Martin.

Section 3. OSCINES CONIROSTRES.

Family FRINGILLIDÆ.

Subfamily FRINGILLINÆ.

179. *Carduelis elegans*, Steph.
Goldfinch.

180. *Chrysomitris citrinella* (Linn.).
Citril Finch.

181. *Chrysomitris spinus* (Linn.).
Siskin.

182. *Serinus hortulanus*, Koch.
Serin Finch.

183. *Serinus canonicus*, Dresser.
Tristram's Serin.

184. *Serinus canarius* (Linn.).
Canary.

185. *Serinus pusillus* (Pall.).
Red-fronted Finch.

186. *Ligurinus chloris* (Linn.).
Greenfinch.

187. *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, Pall.
Hawfinch.

188. *Passer italiæ* (Vieill.).
Italian Sparrow.

189. *Passer domesticus* (Linn.).
Common Sparrow.

190. *Passer hispaniolensis*, Temm.
Spanish Sparrow.

191. *Passer montanus* (Linn.).
Tree-Sparrow.

192. *Passer simplex* (Licht.).
Desert-Sparrow.

193. *Petronia stulta* (Gmel.).
Rock-Sparrow.

194. *Petronia brachydactyla*, Bp.
Desert Rock-Sparrow.

195. *Montifringilla nivalis* (Linn.).
Snow-Finch.

196. *Fringilla cœlebs*, Linn.
Chaffinch.

197. *Fringilla tintillon*, Webb & Berthel.
Azorean Chaffinch.

198. *Fringilla spodiogena*, Bp.
Algerian Chaffinch.

199. *Fringilla montifringilla*, Linn.
Brambling.

200. *Fringilla teydea*, Webb & Berthel.
Teydean Chaffinch.

201. *Linota cannabina* (Linn.).
Linnet.

202. *Linota linaria* (Linn.).
Mealy Redpoll.

203. *Linota rufescens* (Vieill.).
Lesser Redpoll.

204. *Linota exilipes* (Coues).
Coues's Redpoll.

205. *Linota hornemanni*, Holb.
Greenland Redpoll.

206. *Linota flavirostris* (Linn.).
Twite.

207. *Linota brevirostris*, Gould.
Eastern Twite.

Subfamily LOXIINÆ.

208. *Carpodacus rubicilla* (Güld.).
Caucasian Rose Finch.

209. *Carpodacus sinaiticus* (Temm.).
Sinaitic Rose Finch.

210. *Carpodacus erythrinus* (Pall.).
Scarlet Grosbeak.

211. *Erythrospiza githaginea* (Licht.).
Trumpeter Bullfinch.

212. *Erythrospiza sanguinea* (Gould).
Crimson-winged Finch.

213. *Pyrrhula major*, C. L. Brehm.
Northern Bullfinch.

214. *Pyrrhula europæa*, Vieill.
Common Bullfinch.

215. *Pyrrhula murina*, Godm.
Azorean Bullfinch.

216. *Pinicola enucleator* (Linn.).
Pine-Grosbeak.

217. *Loxia pityopsittacus*, Bechst.
Parrot Crossbill.

218. *Loxia curvirostra*, Linn.
Common Crossbill.

219. *Loxia leucoptera*, Gmel.
White-winged Crossbill.

220. *Loxia bifasciata* (C. L. Brehm).
Two-barred Crossbill.

Subfamily EMBERIZINÆ.

221. *Emberiza melanocephala*, Scop.
Black-headed Bunting.

222. *Emberiza cinerea*, Strickl.
Strickland's Bunting.

223. *Emberiza miliaria*, Linn.
Common Bunting.

224. *Emberiza citrinella*, Linn.
Yellow Bunting.

225. *Emberiza cirlus*, Linn.
Cirl Bunting.

226. *Emberiza hortulana*, Linn.
Ortolan Bunting.

227. *Emberiza chrysophrys*, Pall.
Yellow-browed Bunting.

228. *Emberiza striolata* (Licht.).
Striped Bunting.

229. *Emberiza cia*, Linn.
Meadow-Bunting.

230. *Emberiza cæsia*, Cretzsch.
Cretzschmar's Bunting.

231. *Emberiza leucocephala*, Gmel.
Pine-Bunting.

232. *Emberiza aureola*, Pall.
Yellow-breasted Bunting.

233. *Emberiza rustica*, Pall.
Rustic Bunting.

234. *Emberiza pusilla*, Pall.
Little Bunting.

235. *Emberiza schœniclus*, Linn.
Reed-Bunting.

236. *Emberiza pyrrhuloides*, Pall.
Large-billed Reed-Bunting.

237. *Plectrophanes lapponicus* (Linn.).
Lapland Bunting.

238. *Plectrophanes nivalis* (Linn.).
Snow-Bunting.

Section 4. OSCINES SCUTELLIPLANTARES.

Family ALAUDIDÆ.

239. *Certhilauda alaudipes* (Desf.).
Curve-billed Lark.

240. *Certhilauda duponti* (Vieill.).
Dupont's Lark.

241. *Galerita cristata* (Linn.).
Crested Lark.

242. *Galerita macrorhyncha*, Tristr.
Tristram's Lark.

243. *Galerita isabellina*, Bp.
Isabelline Lark.

244. *Alauda arvensis*, Linn.
Sky-Lark.

245. *Alauda arborea*, Linn.
Wood-Lark.

246. *Ammomanes deserti* (Licht.).
Desert-Lark.

247. *Ammomanes cinctura* (Gould).
Gould's Desert-Lark.

248. *Calandrella brachydactyla* (Leisl.).
Short-toed Lark.

249. *Calandrella minor* (Cab.).
Lesser Short-toed Lark.

250. *Calandrella bætica*, Dresser.
Andalucian Short-toed Lark.

251. *Calandrella pispoletta* (Pall.).
Pallas's Short-toed Lark.

252. *Melanocorypha bimaculata* (Ménétr.).
Eastern Calandra Lark.

253. *Melanocorypha calandra* (Linn.).
Calandra Lark.

254. *Melanocorypha sibirica* (Gmel.).
White-winged Lark.

255. *Melanocorypha yeltoniensis* (Forst.).
Black Lark.

256. *Rhamphocorys clotbey* (Bp.).
Thick-billed Lark.

257. *Otocorys alpestris* (Linn.).
Shore-Lark.

258. *Otocorys penicillata* (Gould).
Eastern Shore-Lark.

259. *Otocorys bilopha* (Rüpp.).
Algerian Shore-Lark.

Sect. 5. OSCINES CULTRIROSTRES.

Family STURNIDÆ.

260. *Sturnus vulgaris*, Linn.
Common Starling.

261. *Sturnus unicolor*, De la Marm.
Sardinian Starling.

262. *Sturnus purpurascens*, Gould.
Purple-winged Starling.

263. *Pastor roseus* (Linn.).
Rose-coloured Starling.

Family CORVIDÆ.

264. *Pyrrhocorax graculus* (Linn.).
Red-billed Chough.

265. *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*, Koch.
Alpine Chough.

266. *Nucifraga caryocatactes* (Linn.).
Nutcracker.

267. *Perisoreus infaustus* (Linn.).
Siberian Jay.

268. *Garrulus glandarius* (Linn.).
Common Jay.

269. *Garrulus brandti*, Eversm.
Brandt's Jay.

270. *Garrulus atricapillus*, St. Hilaire.
Syrian Jay.

271. *Garrulus krynicki*, Kalenicz.
Black-headed Jay.

272. *Garrulus cervicalis*, Bp.
Algerian Black-headed Jay.

273. *Cyanopica cooki*, Bp.
Azure-winged Magpie.

274. *Pica rustica* (Scop.).
Magpie.

275. *Pica mauritanica*, Malh.
Moorish Magpie.

276. *Corvus monedula*, Linn.
Jackdaw.

277. *Corvus corone*, Linn.
Carrion-Crow.

278. *Corvus cornix*, Linn.
Hooded Crow.

279. *Corvus frugilegus*, Linn.
Rook.

280. *Corvus affinis*, Rüpp.
Fantail Raven.

281. *Corvus tingitanus*, Irby.
Irby's Raven.

282. *Corvus corax*, Linn.
Common Raven.

283. *Corvus umbrinus*, Hedenb.
Brown-necked Raven.

Order II. MACROCHIRES.

Family CYPSELIDÆ.

284. *Cypselus apus* (Linn.).
Common Swift.

285. *Cypselus affinis*, J. E. Gray.
White-rumped Swift.

286. *Cypselus pallidus*, Shelley.
Pallid Swift.

287. *Cypselus unicolor*, Jard.
Madeiran Swift.

288. *Cypselus melba* (Linn.).
White-bellied Swift.

289. *Acanthyllis caudacuta* (Lath.).
Needle-tailed Swift.

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

290. *Caprimulgus europæus*, Linn.
Common Nightjar.

291. *Caprimulgus ægyptius*, Licht.
Egyptian Goatsucker.

292. *Caprimulgus ruficollis*, Temm.
Russet-necked Nightjar.

Order III. PICI.

Family PICIDÆ.

Subfamily PICINÆ.

293. *Dryocopus martius* (Linn.).
Great Black Woodpecker.

294. *Picus major*, Linn.
Great Spotted Woodpecker.

295. *Picus numidicus*, Malh.
Algerian Pied Woodpecker.

296. *Picus syriacus*, Ehr.
Syrian Pied Woodpecker.

297. *Picus leuconotus*, Bechst.
White-backed Woodpecker.

298. *Picus lilfordi*, Sharpe & Dresser.
Grecian Woodpecker.

299. *Picus medius*, Linn.
Middle Spotted Woodpecker.

300. *Picus minor*, Linn.
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.

301. *Picus pipra*, Pall.
Siberian Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.

302. *Picoides tridactylus* (Linn.).
Three-toed Woodpecker.

303. *Gecinus viridis* (Linn.).
Green Woodpecker.

304. *Gecinus sharpii*, Saunders.
Sharpe's Green Woodpecker.

305. *Gecinus vaillantii* (Malh.).
Algerian Green Woodpecker.

306. *Gecinus canus* (Gmel.).
Grey-headed Green Woodpecker.

Subfamily IYNGINÆ.

307. *Iynx torquilla*, Linn.
Wryneck.

DESMOGNATHÆ.

Order I. COCCYGES.

Suborder *COCCYGES ANISODACTYLI.*

Family ALCEDINIDÆ.

308. *Alcedo ispida*, Linn.
Common Kingfisher.

309. *Ceryle rudis* (Linn.).
Pied Kingfisher.

310. *Halcyon smyrnensis* (Linn.).
Smyrna Kingfisher.

Family CORACIIDÆ.

311. *Coracias garrulus*, Linn.
Common Roller.

312. *Coracias indicus*, Linn.
Indian Roller.

Family MEROPIDÆ.

313. *Merops apiaster*, Linn.
Common Bee-eater.

314. *Merops persicus*, Pall.
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater.

315. *Merops viridis*, Linn.
Little Green Bee-eater.

Family UPUPIDÆ.

316. *Upupa epops*, Linn.
Hoopoe.

Suborder *COCCYGES ZYGODACTYLI.*

Family CUCULIDÆ.

317. *Cuculus canorus*, Linn.
Cuckoo.

318. *Coccystes glandarius* (Linn.).
Great Spotted Cuckoo.

319. *Coccyzus americanus* (Linn.).
Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

320. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* (Wils.).
Black-billed Cuckoo.

Order II. ACCIPITRES.

Suborder *STRIGES.*

Family STRIGIDÆ.

321. *Strix flammea*, Linn.
Barn-Owl.

Family BUBONIDÆ.

322. *Asio otus* (Linn.).
Long-eared Owl.

323. *Asio accipitrinus* (Pall.).
Short-eared Owl.

324. *Asio capensis* (Smith).
Cape Eared Owl.

325. *Syrnium aluco* (Linn.).
Tawny Owl.

326. *Syrnium uralense* (Pall.).
Ural Owl.

327. *Syrnium lapponicum* (Sparrm.).
Lapp Owl.

328. *Nyctea scandiaca* (Linn.).
Snowy Owl.

329. *Surnia ulula* (Linn.).
Hawk Owl.

330. *Surnia funerea*, Linn.
American Hawk Owl.

331. *Nyctala tengmalmi* (Gmel.).
Tengmalm's Owl.

332. *Scops giu* (Scop.).
Scops Owl.

333. *Bubo ignavus*, Forst.
Eagle Owl.

334. *Glaucidium passerinum* (Linn.).
Pygmy Owl.

335. *Athene noctua* (Retz.).
Little Owl.

336. *Athene glaux* (Savigny).
Southern Little Owl.

Suborder *ACCIPITRES*.

Family VULTURIDÆ.

337. *Gyps fulvus* (Gmel.).
Griffon Vulture.

338. *Vultur monachus*, Linn.
Cinereous Vulture.

339. *Neophron percnopterus* (Linn.).
Egyptian Vulture.

340. *Gypaetus barbatus* (Linn.).
Bearded Vulture.

Family FALCONIDÆ.

341. *Circus æruginosus* (Linn.).
Marsh-Harrier.

342. *Circus cineraceus* (Mont.).
Montagu's Harrier.

343. *Circus cyaneus* (Linn.).
Hen-Harrier.

344. *Circus swainsoni*, Smith.
Pallid Harrier.

345. *Buteo vulgaris*, Leach.
Common Buzzard.

346. *Buteo desertorum* (Daud.).
African Buzzard.

347. *Buteo ferox* (Gmel.).
Long-legged Buzzard.

348. *Archibuteo lagopus* (Gmel.).
Rough-legged Buzzard.

349. *Aquila pennata* (Gmel.).
Booted Eagle.

350. *Aquila pomarina*, C. L. Brehm.
Lesser Spotted Eagle.

351. *Aquila clanga*, Pall.
Larger Spotted Eagle.

352. *Aquila nipalensis*, Hodgs.
Steppe-Eagle.

353. *Aquila rapax* (Temm.).
Tawny Eagle.

354. *Aquila adalberti*, L. Brehm.
White-shouldered Eagle.

355. *Aquila mogilnik* (Gmel.).
Imperial Eagle.

356. *Aquila chrysaetus* (Linn.).
Golden Eagle.

357. *Haliaetus leucoryphus*, Pall.
Pallas's Sea-Eagle.

358. *Haliaetus albicilla* (Linn.).
Sea-Eagle.

359. *Circaetus gallicus* (Gmel.).
Short-toed Eagle.

360. *Nisaetus fasciatus* (Vieill.).
Bonelli's Eagle.

361. *Astur palumbarius* (Linn.).
Goshawk.

362. *Accipiter nisus* (Linn.).
Sparrow-Hawk.

363. *Accipiter brevipes* (Severtzoff).
Levant Sparrow-Hawk.

364. *Milvus ictinus*, Savigny.
Kite.

365. *Milvus migrans* (Bodd.).
Black Kite.

366. *Milvus ægyptius* (Gmel.).
Arabian Kite.

367. *Elanus cæruleus* (Desf.).
Black-winged Kite.

368. *Pernis apivorus* (Linn.).
Honey-Buzzard.

369. *Falco gyrfalco*, Linn.
Jerfalcon.

370. *Falco candicans*, Gmel.
Greenland Falcon.

371. *Falco islandus*, Gmel.
Iceland Falcon.

372. *Falco peregrinus*, Tunstall.
Peregrine Falcon.

373. *Falco minor*, Bp.
Lesser Peregrine.

374. *Falco barbarus*, Linn.
Barbary Falcon.

375. *Falco feldeggi*, Schlegel.
Lanner.

376. *Falco sacer*, Gmel.
Saker.

377. *Falco subbuteo*, Linn.
Hobby.

378. *Falco æsalon*, Tunstall.
Merlin.

379. *Falco vespertinus*, Linn.
Red-legged Falcon.

380. *Falco eleonoræ*, Gené.
Eleonoran Falcon.

381. *Falco tinnunculus*, Linn.
Common Kestril.

382. *Falco cenchris*, Naum.
Lesser Kestrel.

383. *Pandion haliaetus* (Linn.).
Osprey.

Order III. STEGANOPODES.

Family PELECANIDÆ.

384. *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Linn.).
Cormorant.

385. *Phalacrocorax graculus* (Linn.).
Shag.

386. *Phalacrocorax africanus* (Gmel.).
African Cormorant.

387. *Phalacrocorax pygmæus*, Pall.
Pygmy Cormorant.

388. *Sula bassana* (Linn.).
Gannet.

389. *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, Linn.
Roseate Pelican.

390. *Pelecanus crispus*, Bruch.
Dalmatian Pelican.

Order IV. HERODII.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

391. *Ardea cinerea*, Linn.
Common Heron.

392. *Ardea purpurea*, Linn.
Purple Heron.

393. *Ardea melanocephala*, Childr.
Black-necked Heron.

394. *Ardea alba*, Linn.
Great White Egret.

395. *Ardea garzetta*, Linn.
Lesser Egret.

396. *Ardea bubulcus*, Audouin.
Buff-backed Heron.

397. *Ardea ralloides*, Scop.
Squacco Heron.

398. *Ardetta minuta* (Linn.).
Little Bittern.

399. *Nycticorax griseus* (Linn.).
Night-Heron.

400. *Botaurus stellaris* (Linn.).
Bittern.

401. *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Mont.).
American Bittern.

Family CICONIIDÆ.

402. *Ciconia alba*, Bechst.
White Stork.

403. *Ciconia nigra* (Linn.).
Black Stork.

Family PLATALEIDÆ.

404. *Platalea leucorodia*, Linn.
Spoonbill.

Family IBIDÆ.

405. *Ibis comata* (Rüpp.).
Red-cheeked Ibis.

406. *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linn.).
Glossy Ibis.

Family PHŒNICOPTERIDÆ.

407. *Phœnicopterus roseus*, Pall.
Flamingo.

Order V. ANSERES.

Family ANATIDÆ.

408. *Anser cinereus*, Meyer.
Grey-lag Goose.

409. *Anser segetum* (Gmel.).
Bean-Goose.

410. *Anser brachyrhynchus*, Baill.
Pink-footed Goose.

411. *Anser albifrons* (Scop.).
White-fronted Goose.

412. *Anser erythropus* (Linn.).
Lesser White-fronted Goose.

413. *Bernicla brenta* (Pall.).
Brent Goose.

414. *Bernicla leucopsis* (Bechst.).
Bernacle Goose.

415. *Bernicla ruficollis* (Pall.).
Red-breasted Goose.

416. *Chen albatus* (Cassin).
Cassin's Snow-Goose.

417. *Chen hyberboreus* (Pall.).
Snow-Goose.

418. *Cygnus olor* (Gmel.).
Mute Swan.

419. *Cygnus immutabilis*, Yarr.
Polish Swan.

420. *Cygnus musicus*, Bechst.
Whooper Swan.

421. *Cygnus bewicki*, Yarr.
Bewick's Swan.

422. *Tadorna cornuta* (Gmel.).
Common Sheldrake.

423. *Tadorna casarca* (Linn.).
Ruddy Sheldrake.

424. *Anas boscas*, Linn.
Mallard.

425. *Anas angustirostris*, Ménétr.
Marbled Duck.

426. *Chaulelasmus streperus* (Linn.).
Gadwall.

427. *Spatula clypeata* (Linn.).
Shoveller.

428. *Querquedula crecca* (Linn.).
Common Teal.

429. *Querquedula circia*, Linn.
Garganey Teal.

430 *Querquedula formosa* (Georgi).
Baikal Teal.

431. *Querquedula falcata* (Georgi).
Falcated Teal.

432. *Dafila acuta* (Linn.).
Pintail.

433. *Mareca penelope* (Linn.).
Wigeon.

434. *Fuligula ferina* (Linn.).
Pochard.

435. *Fuligula rufina* (Pall.).
Red-crested Pochard.

436. *Fuligula marila* (Linn.).
Scaup.

437. *Fuligula cristata* (Leach).
Tufted Duck.

438. *Nyroca ferruginea* (Gmel.).
White-eyed Duck.

439. *Clangula albeola* (Linn.).
Buffel-headed Duck.

440. *Clangula glaucion* (Linn.).
Goldeneye.

441. *Clangula islandica* (Gmel.).
Barrow's Goldeneye.

442. *Cosmonetta histrionica* (Linn.).
Harlequin Duck.

443. *Harelda glacialis* (Linn.).
Long-tailed Duck.

444. *Somateria mollissima* (Linn.).
Eider Duck.

445. *Somateria spectabilis* (Linn.).
King Eider.

446. *Somateria stelleri* (Pall.).
Steller's Duck.

447. *Œdemia fusca* (Linn.).
Velvet Scoter.

448. *Œdemia nigra* (Linn.).
Common Scoter.

449. *Œdemia perspicillata* (Linn.).
Surf-Scoter.

450. *Erismatura leucocephala* (Scop.).
White-headed Duck.

451. *Mergus merganser*, Linn.
Goosander.

452. *Mergus serrator*, Linn.
Red-breasted Merganser.

453. *Mergus albellus*, Linn.
Smew.

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Order I. COLUMBÆ.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.

454. *Columba palumbus*, Linn.
Ring-Dove.

455. *Columba livia*, Bonnat.
Rock-Dove.

456. *Columba œnas*, Linn.
Stock-Dove.

457. *Columba bollii*, Godm.
Bolle's Pigeon.

458. *Columba laurivora*, Webb & Berth.
Canarian Pigeon.

459. *Columba trocaz*, Heinek.
Madeiran Pigeon.

460. *Turtur communis*, Selby.
Turtle Dove.

461. *Turtur orientalis* (Lath.).
Asiatic Turtle Dove.

462. *Turtur isabellinus*, Bp.
Isabelline Turtle Dove.

463. *Turtur risorius* (Linn.).
Collared Turtle-Dove.

464. *Turtur senegalensis* (Linn.).
Egyptian Turtle Dove.

Family PTEROCLIDÆ.

465. *Pterocles arenarius* (Pall.).
Black-bellied Sand-Grouse.

466. *Pterocles alchata* (Linn.).
Pin-tailed Sand-Grouse.

467. *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* (Pall.).
Pallas's Sand-Grouse.

Order II. GALLINÆ.

Family PHASIANIDÆ.

468. *Phasianus colchicus*, Linn.
Pheasant.

469. *Caccabis saxatilis* (Meyer).
Greek Partridge.

470. *Caccabis chukar* (G. R. Gray).
Chukor Partridge.

471. *Caccabis rufa* (Linn.).
Red-legged Partridge.

472. *Caccabis petrosa* (Gmel.).
Barbary Partridge.

473. *Ammoperdix bonhami* (G. R. Gray).
Seesee Partridge.

474. *Francolinus vulgaris*, Steph.
Francolin.

475. *Perdix cinerea*, Lath.
Partridge.

476. *Coturnix communis*, Bonnat.
Common Quail.

Family TETRAONIDÆ.

477. *Lagopus mutus*, Leach.
Common Ptarmigan.

478. *Lagopus scoticus* (Lath.).
Red Grouse.

479. *Lagopus rupestris* (Gmel.).
Rock-Ptarmigan.

480. *Lagopus hemileucurus*, Gould.
Spitzbergen Ptarmigan.

481. *Lagopus albus* (Gmel.).
Willow-Ptarmigan.

482. *Bonasa betulina* (Scop.).
Hazel-Grouse.

483. *Tetrao tetrix*, Linn.
Black Grouse.

484. *Tetrao mlokosiewiczi*, Taczan.
Georgian Black Grouse.

485. *Tetrao urogallus*, Linn.
Capercaillie.

486. *Tetraogallus caucasicus* (Pall.).
Caucasian Snow-Partridge.

487. *Tetraogallus caspius* (Gmel.).
Caspian Snow-Partridge.

Family TURNICIDÆ.

488. *Turnix sylvatica* (Desf.).
Andalucian Hemipode.

Order III. GRALLÆ.

Family RALLIDÆ.

489. *Rallus aquaticus*, Linn.
Water-Rail.

490. *Porzana maruetta* (Leach).
Spotted Crake.

491. *Porzana bailloni* (Vieill.).
Baillon's Crake.

492. *Porzana parva* (Scop.).
Little Crake.

493. *Crex pratensis*, Bechst.
Land-Rail.

494. *Porphyrio cæruleus* (Vandelli).
Purple Gallinule.

495. *Porphyrio smaragdonotus*, Temm.
Green-backed Gallinule.

496. *Porphyrio alleni*, T. R. H. Thomps.
Allen's Gallinule.

497. *Gallinula chloropus* (Linn.).
Moorhen.

498. *Fulica cristata*, Gmel.
Crested Coot.

499. *Fulica atra*, Linn.
Common Coot.

Family GRUIDÆ.

500. *Grus communis*, Bechst.
Common Crane.

501. *Grus virgo* (Linn.).
Demoiselle Crane.

502. *Grus leucogeranus*, Pall.
Siberian Crane.

Order IV. LIMICOLÆ.

Family OTIDÆ.

503. *Otis tarda*, Linn.
Great Bustard.

504. *Otis tetrax*, Linn.
Little Bustard.

505. *Otis undulata* (Jacq.).
Houbara Bustard.

506. *Otis macqueeni*, J. E. Gray.
Macqueen's Bustard.

Family ŒDICNEMIDÆ.

507. *Œdicnemus scolopax* (Gmel.).
Stone-Curlew.

Family GLAREOLIDÆ.

508. *Glareola pratincola*, Linn.
Common Pratincole.

509. *Glareola melanoptera*, Nordm.
Nordmann's Pratincole.

Family CHARADRIIDÆ.

510. *Cursorius gallicus* (Gmel.).
Cream-coloured Courser.

511. *Charadrius pluvialis*, Linn.
Golden Plover.

512. *Charadrius fulvus*, Gmel.
Eastern Golden Plover.

513. *Squatarola helvetica* (Linn.).
Grey Plover.

514. *Ægialitis geoffroyi* (Wagl.).
Greater Sand-Plover.

515. *Ægialitis asiatica* (Pall.).
Caspian Plover.

516. *Ægialitis cantiana* (Lath.).
Kentish Plover.

517. *Ægialitis curonica* (Gmel.).
Lesser Ringed Plover.

518. *Ægialitis hiaticula* (Linn.).
Ringed Plover.

519. *Eudromias morinellus* (Linn.).
Dotterel.

520. *Pluvianus ægyptius* (Linn.).
Black-headed Plover.

521. *Chettusia gregaria* (Pall.).
Sociable Plover.

522. *Chettusia leucura* (Licht.).
White-tailed Lapwing.

523. *Hoplopterus spinosus* (Linn.).
Spur-winged Plover.

524. *Vanellus vulgaris*, Bechst.
Lapwing.

525. *Strepsilas interpres* (Linn.).
Turnstone.

526. *Hæmatopus ostralegus*, Linn.
Oystercatcher.

Family SCOLOPACIDÆ

527. *Recurvirostra avocetta*, Linn.
Avocet.

528. *Himantopus candidus*, Bonnat.
Black-winged Stilt.

529. *Phalaropus hyperboreus* (Linn.).
Red-necked Phalarope.

530. *Phalaropus fulicarius*, Linn.
Grey Phalarope.

531. *Scolopax rusticula*, Linn.
Woodcock.

532. *Gallinago major* (Gmel.).
Double Snipe.

533. *Gallinago cœlestis* (Frenzel).
Common Snipe.

534. *Gallinago gallinula* (Linn.).
Jack Snipe.

535. *Limicola platyrhyncha* (Temm.).
Broad-billed Sandpiper.

536. *Tringa maculata*, Vieill.
Pectoral Sandpiper.

537. *Tringa fuscicollis*, Vieill.
Bonaparte's Sandpiper.

538. *Tringa alpina*, Linn.
Dunlin.

539. *Tringa minuta*, Leisl.
Little Stint.

540. *Tringa temmincki*, Leisl.
Temminck's Stint.

541. *Tringa minutilla*, Vieill.
American Stint.

542. *Tringa subarquata* (Güld.).
Pygmy Curlew.

543. *Tringa striata*, Linn.
Purple Sandpiper.

544. *Tringa canutus*, Linn.
Knot.

545. *Machetes pugnax* (Linn.).
Ruff.

546. *Calidris arenaria* (Linn.).
Sanderling.

547. *Tryngites rufescens* (Vieill.).
Buff-breasted Sandpiper.

548. *Bartramia longicauda* (Bechst.).
Bartram's Sandpiper.

549. *Totanus hypoleucus* (Linn.).
Common Sandpiper.

550. *Totanus ochropus* (Linn.).
Green Sandpiper.

551. *Totanus glareola* (Linn.).
Wood-Sandpiper.

552. *Totanus stagnatilis*, Bechst.
Marsh-Sandpiper.

553. *Totanus calidris* (Linn.).
Common Redshank.

554. *Totanus fuscus* (Linn.).
Spotted Redshank.

555. *Totanus canescens* (Gmel.).
Greenshank.

556. *Macrorhamphus griseus* (Gmel.).
Red-breasted Snipe.

557. *Terekia cinerea* (Güld.).
Terek Sandpiper.

558. *Limosa lapponica* (Linn.).
Bar-tailed Godwit.

559. *Limosa ægocephala* (Linn.).
Black-tailed Godwit.

560. *Numenius borealis* (Forst.).
Esquimaux Curlew.

561. *Numenius phæopus* (Linn.).
Whimbrel.

562. *Numenius tenuirostris*, Vieill.
Slender-billed Curlew.

563. *Numenius arquata* (Linn.).
Common Curlew.

Order V. GAVIÆ.

Family LARIDÆ.

Subfamily STERNINÆ.

564. *Sterna macrura*, Naum.
Arctic Tern.

565. *Sterna fluviatilis*, Naum.
Common Tern.

566. *Sterna dougalli*, Mont.
Roseate Tern.

567. *Sterna minuta*, Linn.
Little Tern.

568. *Sterna media*, Cretzschm.
Allied Tern.

569. *Sterna caspia*, Pall.
Caspian Tern.

570. *Sterna anglica*, Mont.
Gull-billed Tern.

571. *Sterna cantiaca*, Gmel.
Sandwich Tern.

572. *Sterna fuliginosa*, Gmel.
Sooty Tern.

573. *Hydrochelidon hybrida* (Pall.).
Whiskered Tern.

574. *Hydrochelidon leucoptera* (Schinz).
White-winged Black Tern.

575. *Hydrochelidon nigra* (Linn.).
Black Tern.

Subfamily LARINÆ.

576. *Xema sabinii* (Sabine).
Sabine's Gull.

577. *Rhodostethia rosea* (Macgill.).
Cuneate-tailed Gull.

578. *Pagophila eburnea* (Phipps).
Ivory Gull.

579. *Larus ridibundus*, Linn.
Black-headed Gull.

580. *Larus melanocephalus*, Natt.
Adriatic Gull.

581. *Larus ichthyaetus*, Pall.
Great Black-headed Gull.

582. *Larus minutus*, Pall.
Little Gull.

583. *Larus canus*, Linn.
Common Gull.

584. *Larus gelastes*, Licht.
Slender-billed Gull.

585. *Larus audouini*, Payr.
Audouin's Gull.

586. *Larus argentatus*, Gmel.
Herring-Gull.

587. *Larus leucophæus*, Bruch.
Yellow-legged Herring-Gull.

588. *Larus affinis*, Reinh.
Siberian Herring-Gull.

589. *Larus fuscus*, Linn.
Lesser Black-backed Gull.

590. *Larus marinus*, Linn.
Greater Black-backed Gull.

591. *Larus glaucus*, Fabr.
Glaucous Gull.

592. *Larus leucopterus*, Faber.
Iceland Gull.

593. *Rissa tridactyla* (Linn.).
Kittiwake.

Subfamily STERCORARIINÆ.

594. *Stercorarius catarrhactes*, Linn.
Common Skua.

595. *Stercorarius pomatorhinus* (Temm.).
Pomatorhine Skua.

596. *Stercorarius crepidatus* (Banks).
Richardson's Skua.

597. *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linn.).
Buffon's Skua.

Order VI. TUBINARES.

Family PROCELLARIIDÆ.

598. *Procellaria pelagica*, Linn.
Storm-Petrel.

599. *Procellaria leucorrhoa*, Vieill.
Leach's Petrel.

600. *Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl).
Wilson's Petrel.

601. *Puffinus kuhli* (Boie).
Mediterranean Shearwater.

602. *Puffinus anglorum* (Temm.).
Manx Shearwater.

603. *Puffinus griseus* (Gmel.).
Sooty Shearwater.

604. *Puffinus major*, Faber.
Great Shearwater.

605. *Fulmarus glacialis* (Linn.).
Fulmar.

606. *Œstrelata hæsitata* (Kuhl).
Capped Petrel.

607. *Bulweria columbina* (Moq.-Tand.).
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Order VII. ALCÆ.

Family ALCIDÆ.

608. *Alca torda*, Linn.
Razorbill.

609. *Alca impennis*, Linn.
Garefowl.

610. *Lomvia troile* (Linn.).
Common Guillemot.

611. *Lomvia bruennichi* (Sabine).
Brünnich's Guillemot.

612. *Uria grylle* (Linn.).
Black Guillemot.

613. *Uria mandti*, Licht.
Spitzbergen Guillemot.

614. *Mergulus alle* (Linn.).
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615. *Fratercula arctica* (Linn.).
Puffin.

Order VIII. PYGOPODES.

Family COLYMBIDÆ.

616. *Colymbus glacialis*, Linn.
Great Northern Diver.

617. *Colymbus arcticus*, Linn.
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618. *Colymbus septentrionalis*, Linn.
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Family PODICIPITIDÆ.

619. *Podiceps cristatus* (Linn.).
Great Crested Grebe.

620. *Podiceps griseigena* (Bodd.).
Red-necked Grebe.

621. *Podiceps auritus* (Linn.).
Sclavonian Grebe.

622. *Podiceps nigricollis* (C. L. Brehm).
Eared Grebe.

623. *Podiceps fluviatilis* (Tunstall).
Little Grebe.

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